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Established 1887

Israel Jets Raid Base In Syria

Strike Big Camp Of Guerrillas

TEL AVIV, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Israeli jets raided an Arab guerrilla concentration 23 miles inside Syria today in the first such action against Syria in 18 months, the military command said. An announcement said all the raiders returned safely.

It said the raids on Tel-el-Ar, Syria, followed stepped-up guerrilla activity mounted from Syrian territory against Israeli civilian and military targets on the occupied Golan Heights.

Tel-el-Ar, the announcement said, lies four miles north of Dara, southern Syria. It said the targeted area served as a staging point for "hundreds of guerrillas." The raiders reported direct hits.

Syria Reports No Losses
[In Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said Israeli warplanes attempted to bomb a Palestinian guerrilla base in southern Syria today but were driven off by Syrian aircraft and anti-aircraft fire. "Our forces did not suffer casualties, with the exception of one of our airplanes who was slightly wounded," the spokesman said. He did not mention possible Israeli losses.]

It was the worst eruption on Israel's frontier with Syria since the Arab and ground battles raged on that front for three days June 25-27, 1970.

Those three days of fighting, he said, since the 1967 Middle East war, "Israel's armor rushed into Syria and a series of air battles in which a total of five Syrian jets and one Israeli aircraft were reported downed."

Today's raid did not come as a surprise. It followed a report by the military commander of Israeli radio who said Israel (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Kader Siddiqui inspecting arms stored in a Tangail school last week.

Moscow Grants Its Recognition To Bangladesh

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union tonight became the first major power to recognize Bangladesh.

The announcement by Tass immediately raised the question of whether Pakistan would break diplomatic relations with Moscow as it has done with other countries recognizing Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Guerrilla Chief Formally Surrenders Arms

TANGAIL, Bangladesh, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Kader (Tiger) Siddiqui today surrendered his private army's weapons to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in a ceremony dramatizing the Bangladesh government's efforts to disarm its guerrillas.

For his first trip outside Dhaka as prime minister, the sheikh chose to visit the headquarters of the most well-known and probably most powerful of the guerrilla commanders who sprang up

outside the central command of the Liberation Army (Mukti Bahini) during the nine-month struggle against Pakistan's military rule.

In an emotional speech the prime minister told Mr. Siddiqui and an honor guard from the force that called itself "Kader Bahini" that they had kept the Bengali leader's promise for him. "When I was arrested," Sheikh Mujib said, "I told my people to fight, but I could not give you arms. You got your own arms and you fought and you won."

Deadline Extended
Sheikh Mujib ordered all guerrilla groups last week to turn in their weapons to the central government within ten days. He has extended the deadline to next Monday because of an upcoming Bengali holiday.

Mr. Siddiqui walked the sheikh past a display of about 2,000 rifles and Sten guns, plus more than a dozen mortars, and presented the prime minister with an automatic rifle as a symbol of the general disarmament. Mr. Siddiqui took the rifle from an aide and knelt before the sheikh like a feudal lord pleading allegiance to the king. He left the rifle at the sheikh's feet and the prime minister bent to pick it up and held it awkwardly for a minute before passing it on to a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Cairo Students Riot, Sit-In Broken

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Police broke up a sit-in of students at Cairo University just before dawn today and later used tear gas against thousands of other students marching into the center of Cairo.

The sit-in resulted from confusion among the students over government policy toward Israel, but the focus today shifted to protest over the arrest of those involved in the campus sit-in.

Students asserted that 1,500 of their colleagues had been seized, but official sources put the figure at 1,000.

Protesters' Arrests
Sayed Marel, first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization, said in a statement that the arrests had been "precautionary" and indicated that most would be released quickly. Mr. Marel has been acting as mediator with the students.

The campus sit-in began a week ago following a speech by President Anwar Sadat in which he said he had canceled an order for Egyptian military action against Israel in December. He implied that the Soviet Union had advised against the attack because of its commitment to stand behind India during the Indian invasion of East Pakistan.

In the same speech, Mr. Sadat stressed that it had become necessary to mobilize the home front for "total confrontation" before undertaking military action.

Confused and angry as a result of the speech, the students seized control of Cairo University and called for top-level explanations of Egyptian policy. Demonstrations also erupted at Ain Shams University in northeastern Cairo.

Legal Abortions In Britain Rise 50 Pct. in Year

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Legal abortion in Britain rose by more than 50 percent in 1971, the Department of Health said today.

The Health Department released these figures showing the phenomenal growth of abortions in Britain every year since they were legalized:

1968—22,356 legal abortions;
1969—54,158;
1970—83,949;
1971—136,774.

The figures showed that the number of abortions on girls 16 years old or less had also increased by some 50 percent in the past year.

Police at first stayed off the campuses, and Mr. Sadat indicated he would meet with the students after a three-week mid-term holiday. By last night, the holdouts in the sit-in had dwindled to about 1,500.

Last night, troops and riot police sealed off the university and then moved in early today to remove the demonstrators. At the same time, the minister of higher education, Shams Din Wakil, ordered the universities closed a day ahead of schedule for a Muslim holiday and the following mid-term break.

Students arriving at the main gate this morning found it barricaded by police and troops with riot shields and batons.

A few hundred students sat down on the pavement protesting the arrest of their colleagues during the night.

"What is the freedom under law?" They shouted, referring to guarantees under the new constitution adopted last year. Many scribbled slogans on paper torn from notebooks and handed them to pedestrians and drivers who paused to watch the activities.

One student wrote, "They have arrested 1,500 students, including girls."

(The students responded to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Orders From 'Le Leader'

French Ministries to Outlaw 'Franglais'

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The wheels of French bureaucracy have finally begun turning behind the campaign to keep the French language in its lofty international purity.

Even as the Italians began defecting from the French cause, the government here introduced the first formal measures to stamp out "Franglais" ("French-English") and replace the proliferating lexicon of English borrowings with pure French.

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas issued a blunt order to all branches of government: Draw up a list of undesirable foreign terms and find new French expressions in their stead.

Once the new expressions are approved, nobody working for the French government will be permitted to revert to the older words in official documents, contracts, statements or notices, the prime minister decreed.

The edict, published in the government's official journal to underline its significance, was by far the biggest boost yet given to the "Save the French language" campaign launched

by President Charles de Gaulle and pursued by his successor, President Georges Pompidou.

The French were not amused when an Italian opinion poll came out recently showing that a majority of Italians would prefer English to French as the main language in the enlarged European community.

This unfraternal show of preference by France's Latin neighbor was felt to be a stab in the back, especially since the French are aware that their two other largest Common Market partners, the West Germans and the Dutch, also lean toward English. The British themselves will soon make matters worse by joining the market.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas's decree states that "terminology commissions" will be set up by government ministers to decide on the vocabulary used in their separate domains.

The formal job of the commissions will be "to establish in a given sector an inventory of gaps in the French language, and to propose terms necessary either to designate a new re-

ally or to replace undesirable borrowings from foreign tongues."

Forbidden Words
If the decree is followed faithfully, it spells death in the corridors of the Finance Ministry for such widely used words as *le crash*, *le boom*, *le hot money*, *le marketing* and *le management*.

Blacklisted from conversation at the Foreign Ministry will be talk of *le leader* about to make a foreign visit and *le briefing* which must be given on his trip.

Police, under the wing of the Interior Ministry, will have to stop chasing *les gangsters* and forget about stopping *les hold-ups* and *le kidnapping*.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports will have to be particularly ingenious to find a way round *le match*, *le football* and *le ring*. But Mr. Chaban-Delmas himself may be able to offer some help, since the sporting prime minister is widely known as a *rugbyman* and a *tennisman*—especially when he is away for *le week-end*.

Exchange of Scientific Data Is on Nixon's Peking Agenda

By Victor Cohn
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon will try to start scientific exchanges with China in his coming talks with Chinese leaders.

American scientists and medical men have already given the administration—and a few colleagues who are already in regular contact with the Chinese—a shopping list of things they would like to learn about a section of the globe that has been closed to them for two decades.

The Chinese have insisted so far that they will not begin formal exchanges, even with the nongovernment National Academy of Sciences, as long as there are U.S.-Taiwanese scientific relations.

But the administration attitude is that the President's visit could open a fresh relationship out of which scientific, cultural and other ties could develop—perhaps quickly, perhaps only slowly.

In any case, a few U.S. scientists are now conducting an active correspondence with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and it is likely that scientific visits to China, which totaled a dozen in 1971, will expand steadily as 1972 progresses.

590 Letters
The National Academy of Sciences has received some 500 letters from scientists eager to go. Dr. Arthur Galston, of Yale University, one of the first two American scientists to travel in China after long-standing barriers were lowered slightly, has received some 200 such letters and telephone calls.

Critics of the U.S. role in Indochina, Dr. Galston and Dr. Esham Sigmund, a biologist, were able to fly from North Vietnam to China last May to become the first American scientists there in more

than 20 years. They left convinced that Chinese science and medicine offer much of which the United States is unaware.

Chairman of a contact committee for the Federation of American Scientists, Dr. Galston is recommending about four visits a month to a receptive Chinese Academy of Sciences. Other scientists and doctors are receiving encouragement too, and some—like Dr. George Wald, Nobel Prize-winning Harvard biologist now in China—may get invitations from the quasi-official Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Nations.

What do American scientists want to know about China? "The shopping list is headed by acupuncture," Dr. Galston said last week. Fully a fourth of his letters are on that subject.

Sends His Budget to Congress

Nixon Asks for Huge Deficits To Prod Economy, Add Jobs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon sent Congress today a budget calling for massive back-to-back deficits in the current fiscal year and fiscal 1973, justifying the extraordinary splash of red ink as necessary to "stimulate greater business activity and create more jobs."

For fiscal 1972, which ends June 30, the President forecast expenditures of \$244.3 billion and receipts of \$197.8 billion, leaving a deficit of \$46.5 billion. For fiscal 1973, he presented a budget program calling for spending \$246.3 billion and receipts of \$220.8 billion, which would leave a further deficit of \$25.5 billion.

"No one can be happy about deficits of this size," Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told reporters. But he repeated the President's observation in the budget document that the nation must spend "enough and on time" to push the economy forward and expand employment.

"I don't brag about three deficits in a row," Mr. Connally said at a joint press conference with Office of Management and Budget Director George P. Schultz. "But at the same time, I know under the circumstances it was the wise course to follow in the best interest of the nation—not necessarily in the best political interest of Richard Nixon—but in the best interest of the country."

Ceiling on Spending
In a statement released as his budget reached Congress today, Mr. Nixon urged the legislators to "stop raids on the Treasury" by setting a rigid ceiling to keep federal spending within the \$246.3 billion requested for next year.

"We urgently need an absolute limit on government spending," the President said. "Only that can we end inflation, stabilize the economy and provide employment and real prosperity for all."

Mr. Schultz told reporters that previous congressional ceilings on government spending were "severe," and the President now is asking for one without "any escape hatches whatever."

Officials categorically denied that they had faced the reality of big deficits in fiscal 1972 and 1973 by artificially pumping up the current year's spending to make the 1973 minus figure look better by comparison.

Full Employment Balance
The President's budget message emphasized that despite the big bills in actual outlays, the 1973 budget would meet his test of a full-employment balance.

For this purpose, "full employment" is defined as 4-percent unemployment. On that basis, the

theoretical receipts for fiscal 1973 would be \$245.0 billion, and expenditures \$244.3 billion, leaving a surplus of \$700 million.

On the same full-employment basis, there was a deficit of \$8.1 billion in fiscal 1972.

For the first time, President Nixon's budget offered a calculation not only of the impact of full employment on receipts, but on expenditures as well—showing how government outlays are swelled by recession conditions.

To take one example, "full employment" outlays for fiscal 1973 are \$3.5 billion lower than the actual spending, reflecting costs for unemployment compensation and related activities that would (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Main Points in the Budget

INCOME—The budget estimates government receipts in fiscal 1973 at \$245.0 billion, a \$23-billion increase over fiscal 1972 estimates, contingent on an expected revitalization of the economy. The figure would be \$6.9 billion higher were it not for the tax cuts Mr. Nixon proposed and Congress enacted in 1971 to stimulate the economy.

OUTGO—The budget anticipates federal expenditures of \$244.3 billion, an increase of \$6.8 billion, or 4.1 percent. This increase is about equal to the amount of inflation the administration expects this year, so in noninflationary terms Mr. Nixon foresees no real increase in overall spending.

DEFICIT—The budget forecasts a deficit in fiscal 1973 of \$25.5 billion, the second largest since World War II. It estimates the deficit for the current fiscal year at \$46.5 billion. The President originally estimated the deficit at \$11.6 billion, but the economy's failure to rebound from the slump of 1970-71 resulted in a sharp downturn in government tax collections.

SOURCE OF REVENUE—38 percent of government revenues will come from income taxes paid by individuals, 14 percent from corporate income taxes, 38 percent from Social Security taxes, 10 percent from borrowings, 7 percent from excise taxes and 5 percent from other sources, including tariffs and estate and gift taxes.

DEBT—The budget anticipates a \$37.4 billion increase in the national debt, pushing it to \$493.2 billion—30 percent higher than in 1970.

TAXES—The budget calls for no major new tax increases or tax cuts, except for Social Security taxes. It proposes that the Social Security tax, now scheduled to rise on Jan. 1, 1973, to 5.65 percent for each worker and his employer, be kept at its present rate of 5.2 percent. But Mr. Nixon wants the tax levied on the first \$9,000 of a worker's earnings instead of the first \$9,000, the figure now in law. He also proposes to eliminate the monthly \$5.60 fee people over age 65 now pay for supplemental medical insurance under Medicare, if they want it.

DEFENSE—One of the few areas where Mr. Nixon calls for a substantial increase in spending is the defense budget. He seeks a \$5.3-billion increase over the \$75.4 billion authorized this year, but only \$900 million of the new money would actually be spent in the current fiscal year. The rest would be authorized for use in future years.

SCIENCE—The budget puts new emphasis on spending for science and technology "in the service of man." Appropriations here would total \$17.8 billion, a \$1.4 billion increase, but not all of it to be actually spent in fiscal 1973.

Warning to Russia on SALT Delay

President Seeks Arms-Fund Increase

By George C. Wilson and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Nixon administration—in a defense budget designed to warn the Soviet Union that time is running out for an arms-control agreement—asked Congress today for \$8.4 billion in new money to finance military activities in

fiscal 1973—an increase of \$6.3 billion.

Even before that new fiscal year begins on July 1, the President is asking for another \$255 million for defense this current year—a supplemental money request on which the House Armed Services Committee will start hearings tomorrow.

Including that supplemental

money request, the fiscal-1972 budget in terms of new money (new obligatory authority) would total \$77.1 billion, compared to President Nixon's new high of \$83.4 billion for fiscal 1973.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, at a Pentagon budget briefing Saturday, said the new request was "the minimum amounts needed" and represent a "23-year low" in the bills military programs will take out of the total national budget.

His budget charts show that the so-called peace dividend—money saved from reducing forces in Vietnam—will go into other military programs that have not received full funding during the war.

Only \$5.5 Billion for War
Explaining this evaporation of the dividend, Pentagon comptroller Robert C. Moot said that while the fiscal-1968 budget of \$76.5 billion included \$19.3 billion in special Vietnam war expenses, the fiscal-1972 total of \$77.1 billion includes only \$5.5 billion for the war. The slice in the new budget will be even less, although Mr. Moot would not disclose it.

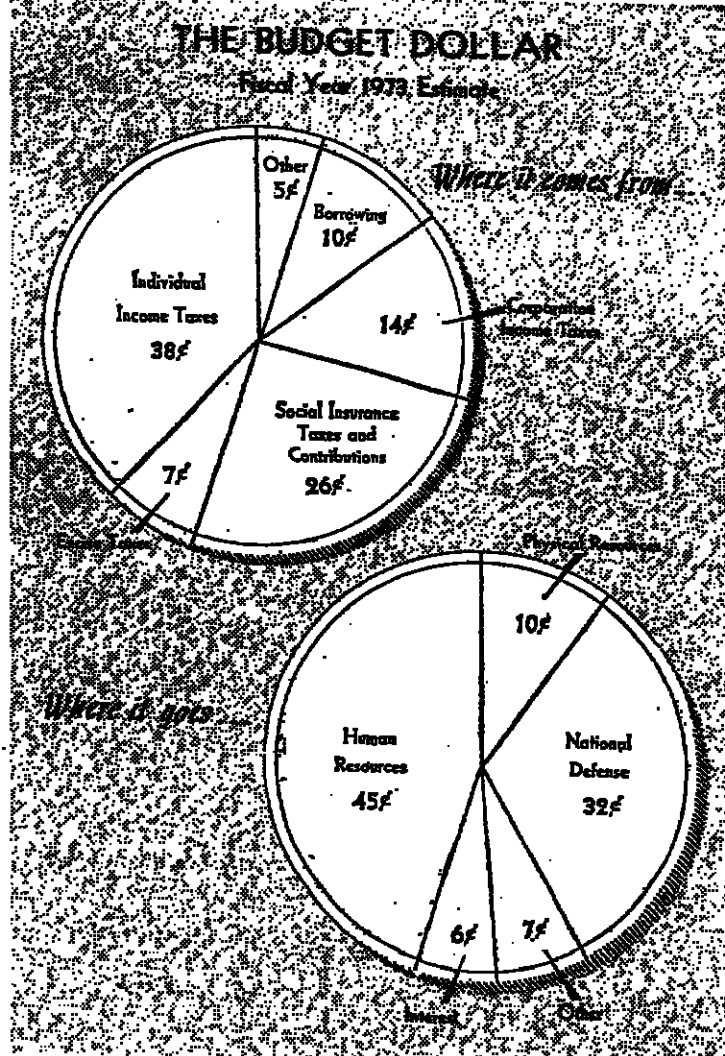
In short, then, the Pentagon's non-Vietnam expenses are eating up the peace dividend and then some—with expanded research, new ships and pay increases among the major ones.

How sharp this rise will become and how long it will last depend on what happens over the next 12 months, with the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) the biggest single influence now in sight.

Leverage on SALT
President Nixon, hewing to his philosophy of negotiating with the Russians from strength, accelerated a number of programs in the new Pentagon budget which have a direct bearing on SALT.

ULMS—This nuclear-powered underwater battleship, known as the Underwater Long-Range Missile System, is slated to get almost a billion dollars—\$36 million in the fiscal-1972 supplemental and \$942 million in the fiscal-1973 budget. Mr. Moot, at the news briefing Saturday, said, "You do not move this fast unless you intend to build new submarines."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Aerial War Activity Is at a Peak Over Indochina

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—Bao's efforts to defend vital military supplies moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos reached a new peak over the weekend when North Vietnamese gunners at various times tried to shoot down 10 U.S. jets attacking the trail, it was reported today.

But a U.S. Command spokesman said none of the jets was hit and five U.S. air strikes were launched in retaliation against anti-aircraft guns and surface-to-air-missile radar sites in North Vietnam. Two of the "protective reaction" strikes were reported yesterday.

Four of the "protective reac-

tion" strikes were launched on Saturday, the most recorded in a single day.

So far this year, there have been 15 such strikes. This is more than twice the number of "protective reaction" strikes made in all of January, 1971, when seven were recorded.

All of the American planes returned safely to their land and carrier bases, spokesmen said, and the results of their counterattacks with bombs and missiles were unknown.

B-52 bombers flew raids in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos overnight after a one-day lull in their attacks on Viet-

nam. The command said all missions in Vietnam were against suspected Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troop locations and storage areas near where the boundaries of the three nations meet in the Central Highlands.

In Phnom Penh, the high command said an almost month-long lull on Cambodian battlefields was broken today when sharp fighting broke out in the marshlands 12 miles east of Phnom Penh, following intelligence reports of a Communist force numbering 600 men moving in the direction of the city.

The U.S. Command in Saigon announced 4,400 Americans were

pulled out of Vietnam last week to cut the U.S. force to 143,700 men. The latest withdrawal leaves the command with 11 days in which to send home another 4,700 troops to make President Nixon's deadline of no more than 139,000 soldiers in Vietnam by Feb. 1.

Hanoi Embassy Attacked
VIENTIANE, Jan. 24 (AP)—At least four hand grenades were thrown into the compound of the North Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane last night. Two of the grenades exploded, shattering a window but causing no casualties, while two others were found by embassy personnel.

No New Pakistan Take-Overs

Bhutto Lets Up on Businessmen

By James P. Sterba

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 24 (NYT)—Reversing his earlier hard line on Pakistan's financial elite, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today announced that no new categories of industry would be taken over, and he appealed for voluntary cooperation from businessmen in rebuilding the country's war-shattered economy.

The president also announced the release from detention of three top industrialists charged with holding foreign-exchange funds outside the country illegally and with business malpractices.

Mr. Bhutto's pronouncements were in sharp contrast to his earlier threats of jail sentences, business seizures and other actions against wealthy businessmen who smuggled money out of the country.

Instead of clamping down on businessmen who did not voluntarily declare foreign-exchange holdings before the previous Jan. 15 deadline, Mr. Bhutto extended the deadline for such declarations to Feb. 15 and said no government questions would be asked, and exchange dealings would remain secret.

Mr. Bhutto spoke to about 200 businessmen invited to Karachi Airport this morning before his departure on a visit to several Middle Eastern countries.

[Mr. Bhutto arrived in Ankara today and immediately held talks with Turkish President Cevdet Sunay. On the way, he made a brief stopover at Tehran, where he conferred with the Shah of Iran. Moroccan officials said Mr. Bhutto will meet with King Hassan tomorrow or Wednesday.]

In answering complaints that "respectable" people faced jail, Mr. Bhutto said at one point, "Do you know what the masses call you? They call you blood-suckers and parasites."

The president then appealed for cooperation from the businessmen. He said:

"It is your duty to create a feeling by your conduct that you are patriots and you are taking a full share in the building of Pakistan. I appeal to you to come forward and rebuild the economy. I want your genuine cooperation."

Mr. Bhutto's announcement that no new categories of business would be nationalized was seen as an indication that banking and insurance would remain in private hands. The management of 31 industries in 10 categories, including public utilities, oil refineries, auto assembly and iron and steel works, were previously assumed by the Bhutto government.

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HILLTOP HOTEL—A tourist hotel (behind the trees) has been opened in Nepal near the foot of Mt. Everest, the world's tallest mountain, by Japanese business interests. They have installed an oxygen cylinder in each room for the use of guests who might have trouble breathing at the hotel's altitude of 12,660 feet.

To Prod Economy, Add Jobs

Nixon Asks Huge Deficits in His Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

not have been incurred if the jobs rate had been 4 percent.

High OMB officials denied that there is any inconsistency between their claim that the budget would stimulate the economy because of the large regular deficits and the contraction of nearly \$9 billion (the sum of the \$3.1-billion full-employment deficit in fiscal 1972 and the \$700 million surplus in fiscal 1973) on the other hand.

"There will be plenty of stimulus," an OMB official said. "If you let it go, before you know it, you have to put the economy through the wringer again."

Yet the administration was clearly bracing itself for criticism by conservatives within the Republican party for the boxcar size of the deficits, and from Democrats for misjudging economic prospects over two budget cycles.

Final figures for fiscal 1971, shown in the new budget document, place the deficit for that year at \$22.0 billion. Originally, the administration forecast a \$15.5 billion surplus for fiscal 1971.

For the three-year span 1971-73, President Nixon's total projected deficit now is \$87.3 billion, and it could run higher if the economy fails to pick up as expected.

On that score, the administration is predicting a substantial recovery, about in the pattern suggested by most private forecasters. The President anticipates that the Gross National Product this calendar year will gain 9.5 percent to \$1,145 billion, up \$98 billion from 1971. It would be the largest dollar increase in history.

Other basic economic assumptions: a 5-percent rise in personal income, a 16-percent rise in corporate profits before taxes and a decline in the rate of unemployment "to the vicinity of 5 percent" by the end of the year. Further details will be spelled out in the Economic Report later this week.

The 5-percent unemployment target offered by Mr. Shultz and Mr. Connally was the first time the administration had set a numerical target for this year. Mr. Connally said that "the range of 5 percent is the most we can get to this year without further throwing the economy out of kilter."

In a broad sweep, the budget emphasized the great swing in recent years from emphasis on military to civilian outlays. As defined by the administration, human resources (including almost \$70 billion for income security) take 45 percent of the budget, while defense spending takes 32 percent. In 1968, during the Johnson administration—the President pointed out—the shares were exactly reversed.

Yet the biggest new initiative in the budget is a \$6 billion request for additional research and development funds "to

strengthen our nuclear deterrent and to modernize the general-purpose forces."

One again officials refused to break out a figure for costs of the Vietnam war from the military budget, pleading that it is "too difficult" to do. Instead, the budget document stressed progress in the Vietnamization program and focused attention on "a new national security strategy of Realistic Deterrence, designed to move this nation toward an era of peace."

Another major theme of the budget is "return of power to the people," exemplified by a "renewable" change in direction which the President asserted has reduced the individual tax burden for 1973 by \$22 billion, compared to the rates "in existence when I took office."

But OMB Director Shultz warned that "as we project out to 1975, there is, in effect, no budget opening for new spending or tax reductions."

For all practical purposes, Mr. Shultz said, new programs will mean that other programs must be taken out of the budget, or the government must ask the country "to pay more taxes."

In one area, a higher tax bite was already proposed by Mr. Nixon for fiscal 1973: to finance improved Social Security benefits he asked Congress to raise the maximum wages subject to Social Security taxes and to modify the payroll tax schedule.

Over all, higher Social Security expenditures, amounting for about \$6 billion of the \$9.7 billion increase in proposed spending between the fiscal 1972 and 1973 budgets.

The new financing arrangements are complex. Under present law the maximum wage covered by the payroll tax was increased from \$7,800 to \$9,000 less than a month ago on Jan. 1. Pending legislation would raise the base to \$10,200, as well as the total tax rate from 10.6 percent to 10.8 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1972.

The President's proposal would make the \$10,200 base retroactive to Jan. 1 but postpone the 10.8-percent rate until Jan. 1, 1973. The rate had been scheduled to rise to 11.3 percent.

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News Analysis
Nixon's Deficit Predictions
Greeted With Skepticism

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP)—Despite President Nixon's assertion that his deficit-spending proposals for fiscal years 1972 and 1973—carefully tip-toe—between being "too little and too late" and "too much too soon," the stage seems to be set for a national debate on the credibility of his budget document.

"If you take it [the budget] at its word, there is no economic thrust from it at all," said one Democratic expert. "But fortunately, it's phony as hell, which means that there will be about the same push from the budget next year as this."

Some general doubts are based on Mr. Nixon's record as a budget forecaster. In January, 1970, he sent Congress a program calling for a surplus of \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1971. That turned out to be a \$23.0 billion deficit.

Last January, his budget forecast for fiscal 1972 predicted a deficit of \$11.5 billion, which now seems set to be \$38.2 billion. The recession and an extremely ebullient forecast of recovery last January were the root causes of the President's underestimated deficits.

Juggling Suspected
But skepticism this year focuses on the suspicion that there has been a certain amount of juggling between fiscal 1972 and 1973 to make it appear that deficit spending is coming under control. Two key items are getting attention:

● The big jump in this year's deficit to \$38.2 billion, followed by a \$15.5 billion reduction in the deficit to \$22.7 billion for fiscal 1973.

● The prediction that between the two years spending will go up only \$9.7 billion, compared to the \$25 billion increase in fiscal 1972.

In summary, the critics think that the fiscal 1972 spending program has been overstated and the fiscal 1973 budget understated. The political benefits would be the claim, made by the President, that he is sharply reducing red ink—and that, in fact, he will have the budget in balance on a "full-employment basis" in fiscal 1973.

Budget experts call attention to the major discrepancy between the \$9.7 billion spending increase projected for fiscal 1973 in the regular budget, and one double that size—\$19.4 billion—called for in the National Income Accounts budget.

The NIA budget, published as part of the official "Special Analyses" supplement, is widely used to measure the impact of the federal government on the economy. It forecasts a deficit of \$36.0 billion for fiscal 1972 and \$28.0 billion for fiscal 1973.

Going through the regular budget document, the following expenditure items for fiscal 1973 may be noted:

● To help the overburdened states, 13 months' payments for public assistance are planned, moving \$1 billion out of fiscal 1972 into fiscal 1973.

● Compared to the original budget proposal in January, 1971, for sales of \$4.5 billion in mortgages and other assets, the new estimate claims only half that in fiscal 1972.

● The effect is to add \$2.3 billion to this year's expenditure total and deficit, saving the balance to reduce next year's.

Adjusting for these two items, the fiscal 1972 deficit could have been stated around \$36 billion with fiscal 1973 about \$28 billion—very closely matching the deficits in the NIA budget. This would not only have made the improvement between years look less dramatic, but there would also have been a full-employment deficit of at

Against Unknown Persons in Zurich

Hughes Publisher Charges Fraud

ZURICH, Jan. 24.—The New York publishing firm of McGraw-Hill, which has announced payment of \$650,000 to Howard R. Hughes for his autobiography, has filed fraud charges in the same amount against unknown persons, a deputy district attorney, Hans Schreiber, said today.

McGraw-Hill announced last Thursday that it would delay publication of the controversial book until it was sure the financial transactions involved were in order. Mr. Schreiber said McGraw-Hill had a lawyer file the criminal charges here the same day.

A spokesman for the Swiss Credit Bank, which broke the normal policy of secrecy because a criminal investigation is under way, said the bank had a client named "H.R. Hughes." However, the spokesman said, the "H." does not stand for "Howard."

In New York, Time magazine said that three checks totaling \$650,000 had been cashed by an

attractive blonde who identified herself as Helga R. Hughes. The woman, who spoke English and had German, carried the cash out of the Zurich bank in three trips, stuffing the Swiss francs into an airline bag, the magazine said. She endorsed two of the checks "H. R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer, and mailed in the third with the same endorsement, Time added.

When the autobiography was challenged in court as a hoax, McGraw-Hill produced certificates from handwriting experts that two of the endorsements were genuine signatures of the reclusive billionaire, who lives in the Bahamas. The third check has not been returned yet by the bank, McGraw-Hill said.

In Zurich, the police said today that a warrant had gone out for Helga Hughes, described as a 35-year-old, slim brunette with hair down to her shoulders, in connection with the \$650,000 bank deposit. An officer said the warrant went out last Friday.

Earlier reports by Swiss banking sources said the woman was a blonde. The discrepancy be-

tween those reports and the description on the warrant could not be immediately clarified. She was also identified in the earlier reports as a German-speaking Swiss citizen.

The text of the Zurich police warrant was as follows:

"Unidentified woman, alleged identity Helga Hughes, 160-165 centimeters (5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches) tall, about 35 years old, slim, petite person, weight about 45 kgs. (99 pounds) thin face, dark long hair falling straight to the shoulders, possibly brown eyes, speaking broken German, wore mid-dress, sometimes boots, small well-groomed hands, wore various rings."

"The woman is wanted on several counts of fraud committed between May and December, 1971, amounting to 255 million Swiss francs, or \$650,000."

Time magazine, whose parent organization, Time Inc., owns Life magazine, in which Hughes book was to have been serialized, said that the woman who opened the account last April had carried a Swiss passport issued by the Swiss consulate in Barcelona, Spain.

In that city, the Swiss consul-general, Angelo Beria, refused to comment on the Time report. Mr. Beria said he was authorized to issue passports only to people who can prove Swiss citizenship.

According to Time, Helga R. Hughes opened the account with 1,000 French francs. Three weeks later, she appeared at the bank and endorsed a \$50,000 check from McGraw-Hill to "H.R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer.

A second check, for \$275,000, was similarly deposited in the bank. The third check, for \$325,000, arrived by mail already endorsed early last December, the magazine said.

Time added that the bank had been used only for converting the checks into cash and that the woman had appeared about two weeks after each deposit to withdraw the money in Swiss currency. The account is virtually empty now, Time said, apparently containing only the original 1,000 francs.

In New York, a spokesman for McGraw-Hill said the checks had been conveyed to Mr. Hughes through Clifford Irving, the writer who worked on the purported autobiography. The Zurich police declined to say whether Mr. Irving, now at his villa on the Spanish island of Ibiza, would be questioned.

The 41-year-old author has said he has no doubts that the autobiography is based on genuine, authorized material from Mr. Hughes, collected in more than 100 meetings.

On Feb. 1, Mr. Irving strongly denied that the book might be a hoax.

"There are probably two billion reasons behind attempts to stop the book—and all are green and have rectangular shape," he said with a grin.

Last Friday, in a telephone interview in New York, Mr. Irving's lawyer said that he was "leaning" to a theory that his client had been the victim of a hoax carried out by a "gang of six to eight people." But that evening the attorney backed away from his contention and said that he now believed that whoever opened the bank account had been a "loyal servant" of Mr. Hughes.

Also in New York, a sworn statement attributed to Mr. Hughes saying he did "not personally know" the two authors of books concerning him was submitted today in Manhattan Supreme Court.

The four-paragraph statement was sworn before a Nevada notary public, Howard L. Eckstein, last Friday. It said, in part: "I have never signed any agreements or had any other communications with Clifford Irving, McGraw-Hill or Robert F. Eaton, and I have never given any of them instructions of any kind relating to the publication of anything about me. I do not personally know either Robert F. Eaton or Clifford Irving."



THE ACCUSED—Seven of the eight defendants in an alleged bombing and kidnap conspiracy case seen outside a rally for their defense in Harrisburg, Pa., before the start of their trial yesterday. From left: Father Joseph Wenderoth and Father Neil McLaughlin, both

Catholic priests; John Glick, who will be tried at a later date; Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a Roman Catholic nun; Eobal Ahmad; Mary Seoblick and her husband, Anthony Seoblick. Missing from the group is Catholic priest Philip Berrigan, who is in prison.

Sympathizers Mutilate Draft Records

Berrigan Judge Is Expecting a Long Trial

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—The judge who will hear the trial of the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six others charged with an anti-war plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger said today that the trial would probably last several months.

"This case has been surrounded for a long time, a vast time, with tremendous publicity," Judge R. Dixon Herman told the 144 men and women who are prospective jurors in District Court.

"This trial will probably last several months and very likely the jury will have to be sequestered, which means you will not be allowed to go home," he said.

Defense attorneys heralded the opening of trial proceedings today with a procession to the courthouse carrying a black coffin that contained mutilated draft records. The group said the coffin contained "various instruments of war that deserve to be buried."

Father Berrigan and the others are accused of plotting to kidnap Mr. Kissinger, blow up the heating system of the Federal Building in Washington and vandalize draft boards in nine states.

Asked about the charges during recess, Father Berrigan said: "It's a small, highly fabricated, utterly untrue. Everything we've done we've acknowledged publicly."

Asked if he thought he would win the case, he said: "It's not a priority of ours to win acquittal,

but to conduct a political trial and get the issue before the American people."

Did he plan to kidnap Mr. Kissinger and bomb heating tunnels, as the government charges?

"There was no planning," he said. "There was a discussion. We were trying to determine, as millions of other people do, whether the political kidnappings in Quebec and in Uruguay were possible in the United States. If you are a peace movement person, you try to find out what's going on, to see if you can do what others are doing. Like those kidnappings in other countries, and to see whether you should plan to do it."

The draft records in the coffin were torn up and deposited by youths identified as "local persons" at a news conference before the procession. Sitting on the stage at the conference were two of the defendants, Sister Elizabeth McAlister and the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth.

Reporters who examined the contents of the coffin said it contained military discharge papers, at least one draft card and what appeared to be current draft files.

Asked whether the mutilating of the documents constituted a crime, a spokesman for the group said that it was a matter for a court to decide.



The Rev. Philip Berrigan

Only 9 Unsuccessful in '70

U.S. Air Hijacking Failures Increased to 14 of 25 in '71

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Aircraft hijacking has become more difficult and dangerous but there was almost no drop last year in the number of attempts, a government agency said today.

The Federal Aviation Administration said that for the first time last year, more hijackings failed than succeeded. Of 25 attempts to commandeer U.S. scheduled flights, 14 failed. The

previous year there were 26 attempts, of which only nine failed. In 1969, there were only seven failures in 40 cases of sky piracy.

Ten people were convicted of hijacking in the United States last year and sentenced to up to 20 years in prison. Two people were killed while attempting a hijacking and five were committed to mental institutions.

In many cases, the hijacker won temporary control of the aircraft but was then overpowered or talked out of it.

Since 1961, when the rash of air piracy began, there have been 138 hijackings or attempted hijackings of U.S. aircraft, the report said.

56 Caught Up By Dragnet In Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Troops and police detained 56 people, plus arms, ammunition and seven mine detectors during their house-to-house search of Istanbul yesterday, authorities announced today.

The search was carried out by about 85,000 men while a strict 15-hour curfew forced most of Istanbul's population of 2 million to remain indoors. Security forces were under orders to fire if they met armed resistance.

The authorities said 51 of those detained were still being questioned, but not under formal arrest. The search was for 208 wanted left-wing extremists.

Those detained included three prominent political activists, two of them connected with the left-wing Dev-Gene (revolutionary youth) organization, banned by martial law authorities last year.

But the search apparently failed to uncover three prominent members of another left-wing organization, the more extremist Turkish Peoples Liberation Army, which spearheaded a wave of bombing and kidnapping in Turkey last year.

Their activities prompted declaration of martial law in 11 provinces.

The three liberation army members escaped from a military prison in Istanbul seven weeks ago, while on trial for their lives for the kidnapping and murder last May of Israel's Consul-General in Istanbul, Ephraim Elrom.

Russia Sets Treaty Talks With Japan

Territorial Issue Would Be Included

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed today to study conditions prerequisite to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Sources said the study would include the northern territorial question, which the Soviets hitherto had classified a "closed problem."

The agreement was reached in the second round of talks between Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Visits by Premiers

The two ministers also agreed on an exchange of visits by the Japanese and Soviet premiers. The timing and other details of the exchange will be taken up through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Fukuda, at a press conference, said he and Mr. Gromyko confirmed the two countries' strong desire for the conclusion of a peace treaty.

According to government sources, Mr. Fukuda told Mr. Gromyko that Japan wanted the territorial issue, in which Japan has been demanding the return of the Kurile Islands of Etorofu, Habomai, Kunashiri and Shikotan, seized by the Soviets and occupied at the end of World War II, to be settled prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

On international affairs the two foreign ministers centered their talks on mutual relations with China and the United States.

Sources said Mr. Gromyko's visit and the resumption of the ministerial talks was an attempt to prevent a Japanese approach toward China and to consolidate relations with Japan to counter a Sino-American rapprochement.

The Japanese foreign minister said Mr. Gromyko showed strong interest in promoting trade relations with Japan. He said, Japan's cooperation in the development of natural resources in Siberia was discussed.

Heath's Assailant Is Due Tomorrow In Belgian Court

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Miss Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski will appear in court Wednesday on charges of assault against Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, Justice Palace officials said today.

Miss Kwiatkowski, a 31-year-old West German, splashed Mr. Heath with a pot of black ink as he was entering the Egmont Palace to sign the treaty of accession to the Common Market.

She could face a sentence of three months to two years, Mr. Heath has told the Belgian authorities that he has no personal interest in making a formal complaint, officials said.

Miss Kwiatkowski has said she was protesting the British government's alleged theft of ideas she and colleagues had produced for the redevelopment of the Covent Garden market area of London.

2 Arrested in Paris As Heroin Smugglers

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—French narcotics agents arrested two Frenchmen on the crowded Champs-Élysées during the weekend and charged them with attempting to smuggle a multimillion-dollar consignment of heroin into Canada.

The police identified the men as Jean Charles, 43, and Antoine Diamantides, 65.

Police sources said 132 pounds of heroin were left at Le Bourget Airport on Dec. 24 for forwarding to Montreal, but were found by customs agents.

Fog Diverts Nixon Jet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Nixon's jetliner was forced by fog last night to land at National Airport instead of the usual Andrews Air Force base—the first time since he has been President that Mr. Nixon has made an unscheduled landing.

The President, Mrs. Nixon and their daughter, Julie Eisenhower, were returning from Florida.

McCarthy Wants Press Rights Test

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy said last week that newspaper editors should be in the dock with Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. to test the rights of the press in the Pentagon Papers conspiracy case.

Mr. McCarthy, in a statement, attacked the indictment of Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo for conspiracy in the release of the top-secret documents on the origins of the Vietnam war to the press.

"If there was a conspiracy here, it was one to let the public know the facts contained in the Pentagon Papers, and in this conspiracy the New York Times played the leading role and The Washington Post a supporting one," said Mr. McCarthy, former senator from Minnesota, and a candidate for this year's Democratic presidential nomination.

Partial Talks Set In Dock Strike On West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The longshoremen's union has agreed to negotiate the movement of grain from strike-bound Pacific Coast ports.

In the first "break" since the 15,000-member International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed a government-suspended 100-day strike Jan. 17, the union said talks would begin soon with the grain elevator operators.

Five million tons of grain a year, \$900 million worth, is handled by the elevator operators group, which has been struck along with the Pacific Maritime Association.

Preparations were also underway today for a resumption of talks between the ILWU and the PMA. A union spokesman said the walkout would have been halted if the PMA had agreed to make wages and other negotiated gains retroactive to Nov. 14.

The elevator operators do not belong to the PMA, but follow its lead in contract negotiations, said a union spokesman who viewed the development as "the first real break in the strike."

California May Vote On Legalizing Pot

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—California voters may be the first in the United States to decide whether or not to legalize the cultivation and smoking of marijuana.

A group of prominent San Francisco lawyers, including a former director of the state bar association, will submit a referendum proposed today for the legalization of pot. They will need 350,000 signatures to place it on the ballot in November.

Big Quake in Pacific

ROCKVILLE, Md., Jan. 24 (AP).—The U.S. National Earthquake Information Center reported the year's first major earthquake yesterday, a tremor rating 7.4 on the Richter scale which shook the sparsely-populated New Hebrides Islands in the Southwest Pacific.

Collisions on Seine

ROUEN, France, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Russian oil tanker Ushograd collided with two river barges on the fog-bound Seine between Rouen and Le Havre before dawn yesterday. One French bargeman was drowned.

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U.S. Found No Laws Broken In Hughes Loan to Nixon Kin

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The photos returned to Mariner-9 scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here show more "dark spots" and canyons, crater rims and other geological phenomena, a laboratory spokesman reported yesterday.

Included in the latest discoveries is another vast canyon complex "like a chandelier dangling from the Martian equator," a spokesman said.

Scientists said the photo gives "dramatic evidence of erosive projection on the fractured tableland of Mars."

A similar canyon complex—with smaller canyons branching off a main channel—turned up in a picture earlier last week. At least one scientist speculated that the earlier photo could show the bed of an ancient river system, raising the scientifically surprising possibility that Mars once had stable bodies of surface water.

Other scientists tend to believe that the canyons were likely formed by "slumping of the surface crust," with the irregularities then sculptured by churning Martian winds.

The government files show that during the spring and early summer of 1961, a study was made in the Justice Department, then headed by the late Robert F. Kennedy. A memorandum dated July 21, 1961, set out the background and conclusions.

The Justice Department studied whether statutes governing political contributions had been violated by the loan, and decided that they had not. Bribery statutes were also measured against the evidence, and discarded as any basis for prosecution. Income tax consequences were examined for the Nixon family and none were found worth considering.

It was suggested in the report that "the most satisfactory initial route for the government" was to go after the Hughes Tool Co. if it tried to write off the loan as a business loss.

Nothing ever came of this.

UN Report Says 147 Species Face Doom in Africa

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—The plucky hippopotamus, which wades in the muddy streams of the Ivory Coast, may soon join the mammoth and the dinosaur in the books as an extinct animal.

So may 146 other species of African wildlife, a report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization says.

The species, which include the Mt. Nimba viviparous toad of upper Guinea and the pancake tortoise of Kenya, are seriously threatened with extinction, the FAO report said.

They are threatened by over-exploitation through excessive hunting or mass extermination, and by modification of the environment through the introduction of domestic cattle or new farm lands into the animals' habitat.

The species threatened include 63 mammals, 46 birds and 32 reptiles, the FAO said.

Spinach May Be Bad for Babies After All: Scientists Can't Agree

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—In spite of what it does for Popeye, spinach may be bad for babies, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reported today.

FAO made public a warning against fresh and frozen spinach for babies under three months old which was drawn up at a recent UN meeting of an FAO and World Health Organization committee on special diets.

FAO said several delegates to the meeting expressed the opinion that "the high nitrate content of spinach carried the potential danger of causing methemoglobinemia—a form of blood poisoning—in early infancy."

The U.S. delegation, however, said that canned spinach had been in use in the United States for several generations "and there appeared to be no problem."

300 Packages Delivered to Hanoi POWs

PARIS, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The North Vietnamese announced here Saturday that more than 300 parcels, weighing about two tons, had been delivered to American war prisoners during the Christmas and New Year season.

The parcels, mailed by families in the United States to Hanoi via Moscow, were delivered only to those prisoners whose names appeared on a list released in December, 1970. At that time, Hanoi said it was holding 339 prisoners.

Meanwhile, 407 parcels, weighing a ton, have been returned to the senders because the addressees are not on the list, yesterday's announcement said. The United States has accused the North Vietnamese of deception and has insisted there is good evidence for believing there are 581 prisoners in the North.

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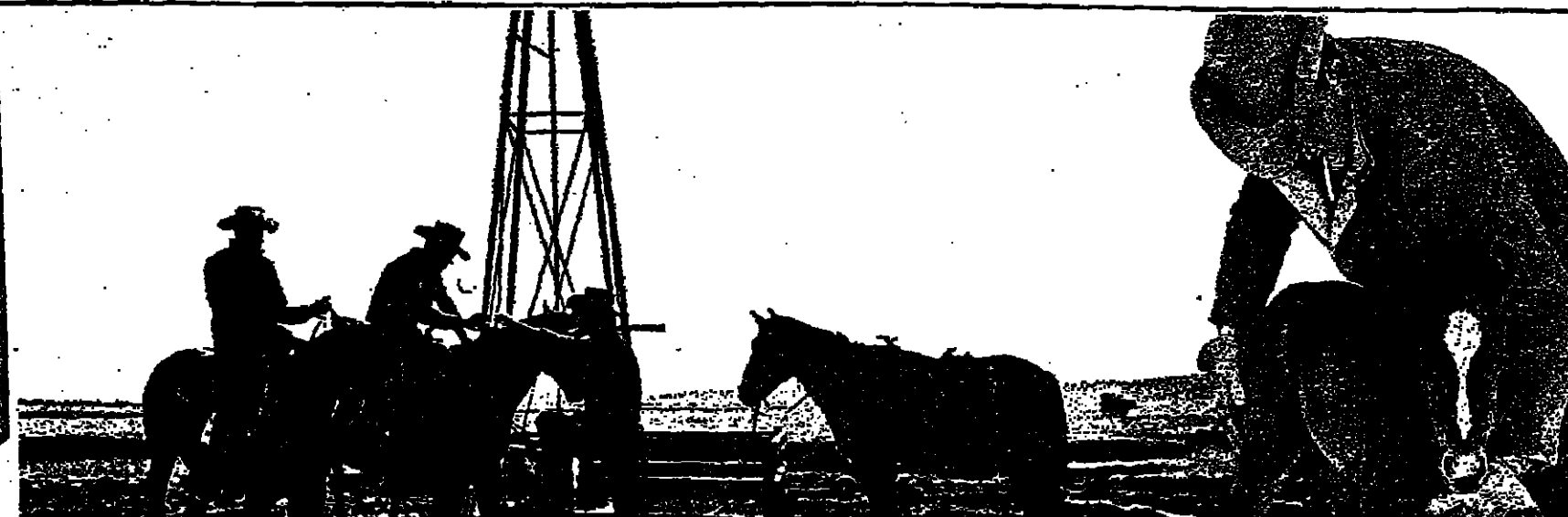
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'Giovinezza' in Cairo

If President Sadat is sincere in his stated belief that there is no alternative left to Egypt except to fight for the territory occupied by Israel, he could simply be repeating the costly error that has led Egypt to defeat repeatedly, and kept the Middle East in turmoil.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Sadat has different ends in view—securing a bargaining position, creating an atmosphere in which the "austerity program" of Premier Sidky would be palatable, paving the way for a takeover of American properties—the error could be just as serious in its results.

It was talk and action like this that made the 1967 war virtually inevitable. If Israel takes Messrs. Sadat and Sidky seriously, it might move militarily, as before. If the United States decides that the Egyptian leaders mean what they say, it may cease to search for compromise solutions—and the United States is the only power that has done so openly, despite the rhetoric out of Cairo. And then there is the Egyptian people.

The university students of Egypt are taking the war talk at the foot of the letter, and demanding that the government back it with deeds. This goes a long way to demonstrate that youth, in itself, has no special instinct for wise action, something that many in the West, who have forgotten the fascists who marched singing "Giovinezza"

("Youth, youth, springtime of beauty") have preferred to overlook. But it also indicates that President Sadat may be stirring up passions at home that could sweep him and his countrymen into disaster.

Premier Sidky has done much to rescue Egypt from its dependence upon the gift of the Nile, by his program of industrialization. He could do a great deal more, if Egypt were freed as well from the constant threat of new hostilities. It may be tempting to use the war threat as a method of reconstructing the Egyptian economy, to impose controls in the name of national security rather than national welfare and to make Egyptians work harder and spend less by erecting the bogeyman of an imperialist United States, and using Israel as its tool.

But if the United States itself has reacted so strongly against the military-industrial establishment because of Vietnam, how long would Egypt endure a much more demanding regime? And if the discontent with a war that was no war and a peace without peace became too great, could the president and the premier resist the pressure for some new military adventure?

It is a real peace that Egypt and the Arab world require if they are to solve their domestic problems, rather than cloak them with appeals to national security and Arab glory. And the road to peace does not lie through another war, or another war scare, but through realistic bargaining.

\$40 Billion of Red Ink

Secretary of the Treasury Connally has told an audience of businessmen that, instead of criticizing the deficit of nearly \$40 billion in the current federal budget, "You ought to be applauding it." His argument was that the government needs to supply "some fiscal stimulus" when there are five million people unemployed.

Plausible as the Connally statement sounds, it is a less than adequate defense of the administration's fiscal policies—policies that have yielded this staggering deficit without providing enough stimulus to cure persistent sluggishness and joblessness.

The Nixon administration began to speak of its "full-employment" balanced budget concept only after the economy was already sliding downhill and into deep deficit. It did not use fiscal policy actively enough or soon enough to get it out of trouble.

Thus the \$40-billion deficit was chiefly a consequence of administration failures in managing the American economy. Last January the administration projected a budget deficit of only \$11.6 billion, based on its overly optimistic forecast that the gross national product in 1971 would total \$1,065 billion. The tripling of the deficit is due partly to the shortfall of tax revenues (resulting from failure to achieve that target, as the GNP reached only \$1,047 billion), and partly

to the bulge in government expenditures because the slump necessitated unexpectedly heavy outlays for unemployment compensation, social security and welfare.

The deficit was aggravated by the administration's heavy emphasis on tax cuts in the form of accelerated depreciation and the investment tax credit. Predictably, these cuts, intended to stimulate the economy by encouraging business investment, did little to strengthen capital spending since over one-fourth of manufacturing capacity already stood idle. Yet Secretary Connally now censures businessmen for doing "nothing" with the investment incentives the administration proffered.

Instead of scolding industry, Mr. Connally would be better advised to ask himself whether trickle-down tax cuts to business were not a mistake. What the country needed, and still needs, are expenditure programs to deal directly with the nation's unemployment problem and other urgent social needs. This year's huge budget deficit stands as evidence of the administration's poor forecasting and worse policy decisions. It is not the result of a single year's mistakes; what has gone wrong is that the administration has on its hands far too long as the slump ground on—and it wound up much deeper in the red than it had to be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Expansion of the EEC

At the historic Brussels ceremony, Mr. Heath talked of a Europe militarily strong, looking outward toward the poor nations, eschewing internal disputes, preparing the way for more tariff reductions. There was even a hint of President de Gaulle's dream of a Europe stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals in his reference to a possible understanding with Eastern Europe. The enlarged community will surely act as an increasingly powerful magnet to the Communist colonies of Russia. Compared with the reasons Mr. Heath gave for the building of a new order in this continent, which over the centuries has done the world some good service, the introspective, fearful arguments of the anti-marketiers will come to be seen as but the dross of history.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The signing of treaties of accession between the European Economic Community and Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway this past weekend marked a phase in European unification to which the label "historic" can hardly be denied. But the concept of European unity promulgated by French leaders, and subscribed to by the British, is one according to which national sovereignty must remain intact, vital national interests must not be overridden and national identity not relinquished. Thus, even in the expanded community of Ten, foreign policy cooperation among the states of Western Europe will for the time being not be able to free itself of the methods which have characterized the

Franco-Fouchet treaty of cooperation or the failed Fouchet plan. This does not have to make such cooperation fruitless. But the prospect for the foreseeable future is not for a "United States of Europe" but rather, as a current phrase has it, for a "United Europe of States."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

At Brussels, a collective matrimony was celebrated that in reality is only an engagement: One can speak of unbreakable wedding ties only when the written commitment finally obtains a favorable vote from the Parliament and in referendums in Norway, Denmark and Ireland. But we do not wish to take into consideration the damning hypothesis of a negative rethinking; for us the pact is signed and from this point begins the new history, the new life of an old continent that gathers itself together as a third superpower but that will practically be the first superpower when it reaches the peak of its incomparable moral energies, of its resources in every field.

—From Il Messaggero (Rome).

'No' in Rhodesia

In Ian Smith's police state there are more shootings and more arrests. But the truth is already out, and even Mr. Smith cannot thrust it back into captivity. This shabby independence deal is a sellout the Africans will not buy. Whatever Mr. Smith says, Britain must call home the Pearce Commission and scrap the whole sordid scheme. Now.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1897
PARIS—The *Migro* yesterday published a long article about the telephone service in Paris and the system of asking for communication by giving, instead of the name, the number of the person wanted, a system which is to come into practice on February 1. A list which gives every subscriber a number will be sent to all subscribers. The telephone authorities expect that the public will derive much benefit from the reform because the service will be surer and quicker.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1922
WASHINGTON—Following a cabinet meeting, it was announced that the administration opposed a reduction of the army below 150,000. It was said that such a reduction was impossible while several European nations were maintaining large standing armies. It was pointed out that Russia alone had more than 500,000 trained troops, and until some general world-wide reduction had been accomplished, any further cuts in the U.S. Army would certainly be out of the question.



Delivery Systems

Beyond Pragmatism

By Anthony Lewis

BRUSSELS—Irreverent thought at the ceremony celebrating the signing of the treaty of Brussels is how much better they would have done it in London—the people who manage Trooping the Color or put on state funerals. There would have been sables and silver. Instead of the dreary modernity of this conference hall, with its walls of genuine veneer and its orange-covered pedestal chairs.

The trouble is that the symbolism of the scene here in the Regent Palace was exactly accurate: The European Community of Six, or now of Ten, is a creature of steel and plastic. It has no tattered banners from Agincourt, no relics or emotional associations to make the heart lift.

The power of an idea may be enough for drama. The men who met in Philadelphia in 1787 were practical farmers and lawyers, with little in the way of pretension or fall, but they knew they were creating a nation.

A Powerful Idea

Europe, too, is a powerful idea. If it were not, the jealous little sovereignties involved would never have been pushed as far as they have toward unity. There were many shrewd men in the 18th century who thought Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman and Paul-Henri Spaak were dreamers; certainly most of the British political establishment did not believe a community would be formed.

Edward Heath did believe in Europe. He started trying to negotiate Britain into the community on the 6th of Oct. 10, 1961. When Gen. De Gaulle sabotaged that attempt in January, 1963, Heath told the House of Commons that it was a "bitter blow to all those who believe in true European unity"—but he could not accept that it was "a mortal one."

The signing of the new treaty "was thus Heath's special victory, as all present in the Palais d'Egmont recognized. He was the link between the founding hopes of the Common Market and the present reality. He gave the ceremony meaning. But in a way he realized it, how little of the original dream has been fulfilled. "To make Europe is to make peace," Jean Monnet wrote. He was and is an intensely practical man, who made the community possible by teaching the wisdom of taking one small step at a time. But his goal was nothing less than a new state of mind.

It would be a very romantic man indeed who found much of the European dream in the endless Brussels arguments about farm regulations or in the mounds of bureaucratic paper. It was no accident that the rhetoric at the treaty ceremony was so laudatory. The speakers talked of unity and vision, but without conveying any real sense of willingness to break out of the conventional bounds of national interest.

If the treaty is ratified by the four new members, if the community of Ten is born as scheduled next January, there will be a chance to breathe new life into the enterprise. Those who believe in the European idea are counting on British especially to do that—to bring fresh air into a "stifling bureaucracy," as Spaak has put it, to make the community emerge from a "paralyzing national egotism."

There is no great secret about what is needed: politics. No one will believe in the European Community as a real creature in a

world of nation states until it develops a politics of its own. When those who make the decisions begin to think a little independently of their own governments' views, when they listen to and try to persuade each other in a European forum, then the change will have begun.

The problems of function and people are intertwined. If Heath appoints to the community's executive, the Commission, men of recognized political stature, other countries might take it more seriously. It would gain weight. If the Commission achieved greater independence of function, it would attract more political men; demands would grow for control by the now powerless European parliament, which in turn would change its character.

The idea of a European politics may sound visionary, but it cannot be kept apart from practical hopes for the community. For example, monetary union is an

urgent aim, but can countries really agree to give up their separate control of money without giving up independent political power as well? It is easy to talk about the new community as a great force in the world, but the world will not believe that as long as the decisions still in fact have to be made by ten separate countries.

Moreover, no political entity can live without the ability to adapt and grow. In the 15 years between the treaties of Rome and Brussels, one whole idea of the challenge to society has changed: Hardly anyone now believes that more technology and bigger economic units are enough. If Europe is to matter, to itself and the rest of the world, its institutions will have to become capable of change. Things will be untidy and difficult, as always in politics, but they will be organic.

ABM Issue

On the ABM issue, Moscow's new proposals appear to have brought agreement within reach on the critical matter of radars, their nature, number and location. Something the Soviet Union originally was reluctant to discuss at all. Russia also has advanced several counterproposals in recent months to meet Washington's insistence on 200 ABM launchers to protect two Mountman ICBM sites, while limiting the Soviet Union to protection of Moscow with 100 anti-missiles.

Currently, the Soviet Union has formally proposed to defend Moscow and one of its ICBM fields with 100 launchers each, using the American argument that stable deterrence is benefited by defense of ICBMs, so why does Washington object? Once everything else is settled, Russia, it will not insist on precise parity in ABM launchers anyway.

It is a major irony that American arms control proposals should encourage the Kremlin to deploy more numerous and more modern ABMs than the 64 obsolete anti-missiles the Soviet Union was content to retain in the Moscow area. A zero-ABM accord, earlier suggested by both sides but dismissed by neither, would serve both superpowers and world peace far more.

Short of that, the lower the ABM level, the less the incentive on both sides to expand MIRV multiple warheads and other offensive missiles. The traditional offense-defense race in weaponry would be interrupted. The way would be open later for a second-stage SALT agreement to curb MIRV and wind down the offensive missile race on the basis of parity.

Theoretically, parity at sea could be assured by an early cutoff date on submarine construction. Without counting obsolete three-missile diesel subs, the number of sixteen-missile nuclear submarines now deployed by Russia or under construction totals about 41, equal to the American Polaris-Poseidon fleet. But America's British and French allies are deploying eight Polaris-type subs. And, inexperience, more difficult geography, shorter missile-range and much less submarine "loiter time" near target disadvantage the Russians.

Nixon's options are three. He can continue to press in Vienna to halt new submarine construction by both sides, including U.S.S. But if Russia continues to refuse, the President could shift to a second or third option that might save the first-stage SALT agreement: he hopes to sign during his Moscow visit in May.

Bernard Levin

From London:

The more noise the
Labor party makes
over unemployment, the
more the nagging question
will arise in voters' minds:
The question, 'Well, what
would you do about it?'

LONDON—It was John Maynard Keynes who, arguing his now universally accepted case against the conventional economic wisdom of his day which decreed that the way to cure a depression was by making economies all round and balancing the budget, declared that since, on the contrary, the way was to increase spending to make the industrial juices flow, it would pay countries to employ gangs of men to do nothing but dig holes in the road and other gangs to do nothing but fill the holes in again.

Any day now, the British government is going to send out for a lot of shovels. For the most recent monthly unemployment figures have just been published, and the grim news that has been expected for so long is now confirmed: the total is over a million. It has been coming close to that round figure for a considerable time, of course, and the previous month's figure was so near to a million that the present total shows no very dramatic increase. But the politico-psychological effect of the fact that the number of jobless has now gone into seven figures is almost impossible to exaggerate.

Bawling Uprow

Mind you, the Labor party managed to exaggerate it. When the news was announced to the House of Commons, they staged a demonstration of such bawling uproar that the speaker was forced to suspend the sitting—something so rarely done in the House (I think the last occasion was during the Suez fiasco in 1956) that it commands massive headlines whatever has caused it. On this occasion a number of things had caused it, including genuine indignation. But the chief cause—conscious or unconscious—was the Labor party's relief at finding something to take their (and the electorate's) attention off the Labor party's own political troubles. Riven over the Common Market, unable to think of anything to suggest over Rhodesia or Northern Ireland, with no coherent alternative policies, Mr. Wilson and his colleagues have been bawling about, more and more desperately, in search of a

stick to beat the government with that will carry a guarantee that it will not break in the user's hands or even fly up and poke him in the eye.

With unemployment, the stick has been found. And yet, as I shall suggest, even that may yet break. Only a few weeks ago, I was arguing in this place that if the government did not do something pretty soon about getting unemployment reduced, they could wave goodbye to their chances of winning the next election, which on other counts they were very well placed to do. Certainly, the government did not need me to tell them that much: For a long time now, they have been desperately priming the pump in the hope the water would flow properly. And still it does not flow.

But the Labor party's fatal propensity for snatching defeat from the jaws of victory may yet prove too strong for everybody concerned. The more noise the Labor party makes over unemployment, the more the nagging question will arise in the voters' minds: The question, "Well, what would you do about it?" For the present government's efforts during the past months have been of precisely the kind that a Wilson government would also have adopted. (After all, there are in fact a limited range of opportunities in this field open to any government, there being no such great distance between doing nothing at one end of the scale to adopting Keynesian "do-as-you-can" solutions at the other.) The freedom of credit, the encouragement of expansion by the nationalized industries—this, too, would have been done under a Labor administration, and it was noticeable that the uproar in the House of Commons served another, subtler purpose: It distracted attention from the fact the Labor party's positive recommendations for solving the unemployment problem were few, vague and undramatic.

Need Time

The Conservatives' problem, as I was also writing here recently, is that their policy for improving the country's economic situation, basically by removing the state's hand from employment and giving the levers of economic decision-making to private enterprise, is this very week in the government's visible reluctance to involve itself in the strike of the coal miners—the first such since 1926), needs time to work if it is going to work at all. And the deep-seated national horror at mass unemployment is such that a government which does not stop it will almost inevitably suffer vengeance at the polls.

And yet I wonder. It is said that members of Parliament are being surprised by the lack of correspondence from their constituents on the subject of unemployment. To some extent this is doubtless due to the public's growing belief that all governments of whatever stripe, are helpless in the face of the massive, impersonal, half-understood economic forces that produce things like a million unemployed. But if that is the reason, or even a large part of it, then it bodes ill for the Labor party, for it suggests that the public has positive reasons, not just negative ones, for turning away from the Tories when the election comes. And anyone who can see positive reasons for turning to the Labor party in its present state has very penetrating eyesight indeed.

Different Ceiling

A third alternative is being urged on the President by some of his advisers. It is to drop the submarine construction ban and limit instead the total number of missile tubes in the submarine fleets of both sides. That would put a quantitative ceiling on submarine-launched missiles while permitting qualitative improvements, including replacement of old submarines and missiles by new models.

A cutoff in submarine construction now would save both the United States and the Soviet Union vast sums of money. But it is not essential to security; missile submarines, invaluable to a first strike by the other side, contribute stability to mutual deterrence.

It would be folly to risk the agreement within reach—limiting ABMs and land-based ICBMs, including SS-9s—by pressing fruitfully now for a submarine construction halt that probably can be achieved more easily later on.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

British Troops Fight Snipers, Hold Two Suspects in Belfast

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Jan. 24.—British troops battled snipers in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast today and gunmen bombed an American oil company's office.

Army spokesmen said troops had exchanged fire with snipers in the lower Falls Road area. At least 25 suspects were detained, 14 of them later released.

In the dock area of Belfast, two armed men bombed offices of the Mobil Oil Co. The police said there were no casualties but the blast caused extensive damage.

Three young gunmen planted two bombs attached to cans of gasoline in downtown Belfast's Orpheus bar tonight, giving the staff and customers 15 minutes to get out. The fire started by the explosion raised the bar, a cabaret next door closed since a bombing three months ago, a fruit store, a car-rental office and other stores.

Wilson Assails Heath Over U.K. Jobless

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Labour party leader Harold Wilson today assailed Prime Minister Edward Heath of courting President Pompidou over Common Market membership at the expense of Britain's one million unemployed.

"If the prime minister had served the cause of the right to work of the British people with one-tenth of the energy he used in wooing the French president we should not be debating these figures today," Mr. Wilson declared to the House of Commons.

The opposition leader made a stinging personal attack on Mr. Heath in launching an opposition motion against the Conservative government's handling of the economy.

The Labour motion specifically mentioned Mr. Heath's election pledge to reduce the unemployment figure to 2.5 million by the end of 1972.

The British government, however, a 27-vote majority (302-275) in the House to defeat the Labour move.

Heath on Money

Later, Mr. Heath said that an urgent priority for the 10 nations planning to form the enlarged European Economic Community is to agree on common international trade and monetary policy.

Mr. Heath, in a television interview broadcast here tonight, said, "There's got to be a new monetary system. We had better agree about it and take the lead in establishing it."

"We have just had a very difficult time—over five or six months—in which the Americans took action which could have been damaging to the whole of the Western world."

The Ten should now prepare to deal with the situation with the Americans he added.

Meanwhile, Britain's striking coal miners today entered the third week of their national stoppage with coal stocks running down and little hope of a quick end to the dispute.

Mainly affected are power stations and factories which rely on supplies of coal direct from the pits.

Miners have been picketing electricity generating stations to try to prevent truck loads of coal replacing dwindling supplies.

Six thousand power station workers at 20 plants in northern England said today they would refuse to use oil—which can be used as an alternative—which had been delivered through the picket lines.

Police Patrols in Rhodesia Break Up Groups of Blacks

SALISBURY, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Rhodesian riot police today patrolled five centers of last week's rioting, dispersing small groups of huddled blacks to forestall a return of street fighting.

A police spokesman said the countryside security situation was "well under control."

Minor incidents of stone-throwing at two bus stops were reported, and an additional seven blacks were arrested at the farming center of Gwe Gwe.

[Rhodesian African nationalist leader] Bishop Mphahlele said today that security police arrested about 100 supporters of the African National Council in a series of swoops during last week's rioting, Reuters reported.

Fourteen blacks were killed by police in rioting last week over black opposition to a proposed settlement with Britain of Rhodesia's independence dispute.

A spokesman for black Rhodesian opinion, American-educated Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said today that he might be arrested at any time. The bishop is chairman of the anti-government ANC.

Opposition in Zambia
LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Thousands of Rhodesian Africans living in Zambia have signed a petition rejecting the Anglo-Rhodesian independence settlement proposals on the ground that they were drawn up "in complete disregard of the opinions of 5.5 million Africans in the territory," the petition's authors said today.

The petition, sponsored by two Rhodesian lecturers at the University of Zambia, is to be submitted to the British High Commission for forwarding to the Pearce commission.

Romania Power Project
VIENNA, Jan. 22 (AP).—Romania announced today plans for a big hydropower project along its longest river, the Danube, providing for 31 power stations with an annual average electricity output of 2.8 billion kilowatt hours.

In Londonderry, a bomb planted by two gunmen in a pub exploded after customers and employees evacuated the building. The police said that the explosion and a fire had badly damaged the pub, but that there had been no casualties.

British troops tonight found the largest bomb yet planted to ambush troops patrolling the border with the Irish Republic.

The bomb, weighed 200 pounds and was designed to throw a large shell over a wide area with shotgun effect, an army spokesman said. The army was said to be astounded at the size of the weapon. Its explosive force would have been 10 times any similar trap.

In Belfast, the British Army said it had completed an inquiry into charges of brutality by troops during the weekend. It is unlikely that the army will discuss the inquiry, a spokesman added.

Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, the British Army commander in Northern Ireland, ordered the investigation after seeing a television film of a soldier kicking a civil rights marcher Saturday as he lay on the ground.

The march was held near a recently opened internment camp at Magilligan, north of Londonderry, where 50 of about 600 men being held without trial in Ulster are under armed guard.

Details of Escape
In Dublin, seven members of the terrorist Irish Republican Army said they escaped from the British prison ship Maidstone in Belfast last Monday night by sawing their way through a barred porthole.

The men discussed their escape at a news conference organized by the IRA, which claims responsibility for most of the escalating violence in Northern Ireland.

The men said they had used about 100 pounds of explosives to blow open the porthole. They used the explosives to cut through the ship's hull and swam 150 yards to shore wearing only underpants. They said they went into hiding in the North until Saturday night, when they slipped over the border into the Irish Republic.

British, Maltese Meet Twice in Mintoff's Office

VALETTA, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—British and Maltese government delegations seeking to narrow the gap between the two sides met twice today in the office of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and are expected to meet again tomorrow.

No statement was issued on the discussions.

Meanwhile, the meeting widely reported as set for Friday in Rome between Mr. Mintoff and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington was described by an informed source today as "very much up in the air at the moment."

The two met in Rome last week for two days of talks that ended inconclusively when Mr. Mintoff demanded an immediate cash payment of £10,000,000 from NATO. This figure was on top of the \$18 million which Malta has been demanding that Britain and NATO pay for the continued rental of military bases on the Mediterranean island.

NATO Discusses Terms
BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The NATO council met here today to discuss the new situation over Malta created by Mr. Mintoff's additional demands.

Informed sources said the meeting—the second by the council in three days—did not come to any decision but was expected to meet again tomorrow.

of the island, which they did the next day, in return for substantial Iranian subsidies to the Sharjah government.

Hand grenades were hurled into the guard house, in the attack on the palace. Four members of the security forces have been wounded in the fighting.

Heart-Graft Recipient In S. Africa Doing Well
CAPE TOWN, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—South Africa's latest heart-transplant patient, John Montgomery, 41, was progressing favorably, according to a Groote Schuur Hospital bulletin, which said "he is conscious and cooperating."

Mr. Montgomery received the heart of 21-year-old Earl Snee in an operation performed by Dr. Marius Barnard, brother of transplant pioneer Prof. Christian Barnard. It was the Groote Schuur team's ninth heart transplant and the first without Prof. Barnard, who is on a cruise to South America.

Life continued as normal in Sharjah tonight with the majority of the population apparently unaware of events taking place at the palace.

Agreement With Iran
Last Nov. 30 Sharjah announced an agreement with Iran over a disputed island in the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Under the agreement, Iranian troops could occupy the island, which they did the next day, in return for substantial Iranian subsidies to the Sharjah government.

Hand grenades were hurled into the guard house, in the attack on the palace. Four members of the security forces have been wounded in the fighting.

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LAST RITES—Coffin of King Frederik IX being carried out from Christiansborg Palace church for procession through the streets of Copenhagen yesterday. Behind

coffin, from left: Queen Ingrid, Queen Margrethe II, Prince Henrik. Behind them: King Constantine, Queen Ann-Marie, Princess Benedikte and King Gustav of Sweden.

Danes Bury Beloved King Frederik IX With Emotional Farewell

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Denmark buried its beloved King Frederik IX today in the Roskilde Cathedral after an emotional farewell from his subjects in the streets of Copenhagen.

In the 800-year-old cathedral, Queen Ingrid, his widow, and Queen Margrethe II, who succeeded to the throne Jan. 14 on her father's death, wept quietly by the bier.

Many of King Frederik's five million subjects openly showed their emotions as they followed the 72-year-old monarch's last journey through Copenhagen on the way to Roskilde.

An estimated 100,000 Danes lined the streets of downtown Copenhagen to pay homage to the king as his coffin, draped in his personal red-and-white standard, was brought in procession from the Christiansborg Palace chapel to the Copenhagen central railway station.

From there a special train took the coffin, the royal family and the guests the 21 miles south to Roskilde, an ancient city where 35 kings and queens before King Frederik had been buried.

The funeral rites had begun at noon in the Christiansborg Chapel, where the coffin had been resting since Tuesday. After a prayer by the Bishop of

Some palace guards may still be holding out in the building. Sheikh Khalid deposed his cousin in a bloodless palace coup six years ago. Sheikh Sagor has spent most of the time since in exile in Cairo.

When the rebels struck today the majority of police and security forces were already on leave for a Muslim holiday due to begin Wednesday.

Eighteen months ago there was an attempt on the life of Sheikh Khalid when a bomb exploded in a palace reception room.

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Bonn Treaty Foes Vow to Block Pact

COPENHAGEN, Westergaard Madsen, the coffin was placed on a gun carriage, drawn by 48 cadets of the Danish Navy.

Preceded by the mounted Royal Guards and detachments from the navy, air force and army and military detachments from the United States, Britain, France and Sweden, the funeral procession moved slowly through the crowded streets of Copenhagen.

The crowds stood silent, and the only sound came from muffled drums in the procession and a funeral march played by the royal band. The winter day was gray and misty.

Schoolchildren and government employees had been given the day off, and millions followed the funeral at home on live television.

Guests at the funeral included kings, queens, princes, presidents, prime ministers and dignitaries from all over the world.

Among them were King Gustav Adolf of Sweden, King Olav of Norway with Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja, King Beaudouin and Queen Fabiola of the Belgians, Queen Juliana and Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, ex-King Umberto of Italy, Prince Philip of England, Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg, Prince Bertil of Sweden and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Commissioner for Refugees for the United Nations.

Also attending were President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, President Kristian Eldjarn of Iceland, Israel's 82-year-old President Zalman Shazar and Dr. Gustav W. Heinemann of Germany. Ambassador John Eisenhower, who was President Nixon's personal envoy, was accompanied by former Ambassador to Denmark Gullford Dudley Jr. and Rep. Anchor Nelson, R., Minn.

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Madrid's Riot Police Renew Attack on University Students

MADRID, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—New violence erupted at Madrid's troubled university today when riot police, some of them on horseback, beat men and women students with clubs after they had been ordered out of the biology school.

The violence, after a weekend lull, followed four days of clashes on the campus last week, the worst in Spain for three years.

Students who were told to leave the university's biology school ran a gauntlet of baton-wielding police on foot and horseback as they emerged from the building and some half a dozen retaliated by throwing stones at the police.

A Reuters correspondent saw students shielding themselves from the blows and one girl student said, "They seemed to be hitting as many of us as they could."

Ordered to Leave
The girl, who declined to be named, said classes had just finished for the morning and students were standing chatting in their common room when two police officers entered the building and told them to leave.

"Suddenly some students began to run as we left the building and police began hitting out," she said.

None of the students appeared to be seriously injured, but several showed marks where they had been beaten around the neck and shoulders. There were no arrests reported.

The rest of the campus appeared quiet today and some classes resumed after a break of several days.

A large group of students milling in front of the medical school—center of the present disturbances—were moved on without incident when some six jeeps of police and 50 mounted police arrived on the scene.

Meanwhile, university authorities were understood to be continuing meetings to discuss the situation. No announcement had yet been made on how many of the 2,000 medical students who have appealed against their suspension from the faculty have been accepted back.

It was the dismissal of 4,000 medical students for a boycott of classes two weeks ago that set off the present wave of disturbances.

5 Sebed in Church Sit-In
BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 24 (AP).—Five construction workers were

Manila Students Demonstrate as Marcos Speaks

MANILA, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Student demonstrations were held today as President Ferdinand Marcos told Congress that suppression of subversion was one of the most important tasks facing his government.

While the president was delivering his state-of-the-nation speech inside Congress, about 5,000 students waved red flags and chanted revolutionary songs outside.

Elsewhere, youths exploded 11 Molotov cocktails in front of the Education Department building, but first reports said no one was hurt.

Inside the newly renovated Congress Hall, which has been enclosed in bullet-proof and bomb-proof glass panels, President Marcos said that suppression of subversive activities, and the checking of crime, were the two most important tasks facing his government.

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Niger Welcomes The Pompidous

NLAMEY, Niger, Jan. 24 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou arrived today for a two-nation African trip aimed at stressing France's desire to retain close ties with countries that once formed her empire.

Thousands of Africans gave the French leader and Mrs. Claude Pompidou an exuberant welcome as they landed from a special DC-8 jetliner.

One incident marred the arrival. A tomato thrown by African teen-agers hit Mr. Pompidou as he drove from the airport stand to his hotel, President Hamani Diori, in an open white Cadillac. The tomato struck him on the right jacket pocket and the smudge was clearly seen when Mr. Pompidou arrived at the presidential palace.

The five-day trip will take the presidential party Wednesday to Chad, another landlocked but strategic country east of here.

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MARKETS: Industrial, business machine, consumer durables, medical, scientific, services and consulting.
SUBSIDIARIES: Germany, France, Italy and England.
ACQUISITIONS: Germany and France. CULTURE: U.S./German.
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ART IN BRUSSELS

The Return of the Native: Henri Michaux in Retrospect

By Michael Gibson

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (IET).— Henri Michaux was born in Namur, Belgium, just before the turn of the century. He spent his adolescence mostly in Brussels, traveled extensively in his twenties and settled definitely in Paris in 1924 (finally acquiring French nationality some 30 years later). His first reputation was that of a sensitive original and imaginative writer and poet—reputation based on books of travel, real and imaginary, to the Far East and to lands contiguous perhaps to the country of the Houshannas, poetry of great lyrical insight entirely devoid of rhetoric, and the invention, among so much else, of a character named Plume, a wispy figure of the 20th century who drifts absent-mindedly and with a priori guilt through any number of nightmare situations not so far removed from those of the waking world.

When Michaux first came to Paris, it was with great surprise that he discovered modern painting (Klee, Ernst, Chirico) and soon started painting and drawing off on himself. Some 13 years later he was doing so regularly and, in 1938, he had his first exhibition.

Since then he has always devoted himself to both facets of his talent and, as with a good parent of two children, it is impossible to tell which he prefers.

'Satisfaction'

In the post-war years, Michaux's reputation as an artist kept growing and became at least equal to that of the writer. His native Belgium would have liked to claim this artist who had somehow slipped so far away. But Michaux's work was infrequently shown here. Which is why a retrospective exhibition at the Brussels Palais des Beaux-Arts (to Feb. 25) was heralded with mixed satisfaction: "A Michaux retrospective in Belgium... we hardly dared think of it!" is the first sentence in the Brussels catalogue.

The selection of nearly 300 works includes oils, watercolors,



An India-ink work by Henri Michaux.

grinding. Somehow, while he basked at our sensibility, he puts a glass partition up between the work and the viewer. We cannot really fit into this world he depicts. Michaux's creatures have been badly glued together, not vivified. They are always running. If they have no legs, then scurrying limbs sprout from their liver, their breast, their chin.

The top of the body hangs to the rest of it by a thin tendril of ink... But this description is too specific, too precisely and dully anatomical. And because Michaux avoids the anatomical and suggests merely the tension and the rhythm, he can suggest too the abstract, bodiless events which are his main concern. Michaux does not evacuate his problems onto the public. What problems do appear are set on a level at which they attain general significance. He sets his spots on paper and urges them to live, to hang together somehow. One of his short poems speaks of "Them":

They came neither to laugh nor cry...

They came without protection, without reflection, without grief.

They came without begging or commanding.

They came without asking forgiveness, without parents, without provision...

They are cast, like many beings in a reckless world, into a void where they must fall apart, or flee, until they find a

true space and place, where their random selfhood may be made whole.

I believe that Michaux's art and writing will turn out to be among the pivotal work of our age, a work that draws its strength from the spiritual adventure of the artist—an adventure encountered with purity

On the Arts Agenda

An exhibition of British romantic art, "La Peinture Romantique en Grande-Bretagne: De Gainsborough aux Pré-Rapahélistes," will open Jan. 28 at the Petit Palais in Paris and remain on view three months. Organized by the British Council in conjunction with France's Action Artistique, the exhibition is under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth II and President Georges Pompidou. It consists of 344 oil paintings, watercolors, drawings and sketches which are worth an estimated \$6.5 million.

Göran Gentele's first season as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, 1972-73, will open with a new production of Bizet's "Carmen" on Sept. 15, with Leonard Bernstein as conductor. Gentele, staging and with the Czech designer Josef Svoboda making his debut at the house, Marilyn Horne and James McCracken sing Carmen and Don José. The only other new production of the season, Gentele announced, will be Wagner's "Siegfried," a combination of the Ring cycle begun by Herbert von Karajan, but with Erich Leinsdorf taking over as conductor. The season of 31 weeks will offer 27 productions.

and irony, gravity and humor. Some of the work already lies in the past (not much of it in any event), but a great deal of it is still in the future, suggesting the possibility of a transition in our society to something that may have a truer human significance than what has come before.

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The Domaine Musical's second series of concerts—Jan. 25 at the Théâtre 71 in Malakoff and Jan. 26 at the Marseilles Opera—will feature the works of André Boucourechliev and Gilbert Amy, including the first performance of the former's "Anarcho" in two versions. Amy will conduct the Domaine's ensemble, with the added participation of pianists Christian Ivaldi and Claude Helffer, percussionists Jean-Pierre Drouot and Sylvio Guada, and others.

The Stuttgart Ballet, under John Cranko's direction, will tour the Soviet Union from Feb. 1 to March 3, playing in Leningrad, Moscow and Riga. The repertoire will include "Onegin," "The Maid of the Shrew," "Brünnhilde," "Salade," "Opus 1," "Tales" and "Hommage à Bolshoi."

The conductor Theodore Bloomfield is lecturing and giving classes at the London Opera Centre to Jan. 28. He will lecture on Jan. 28 on the planning of a German opera house season.

FASHION

Christian Dior Goes In for Pants

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IET).—The Dior collection started this afternoon, when the first skirt appeared on the runway.

Marc Bohan has been slow to accept pants as high fashion; but he has more than made up for lost time. His pants costumes occupy the place once allotted to skirts. They are just as carefully tailored, shown with their own tops, worn under their own jackets and always with big, wide hats.

The pants have suit and straight with narrow skirts at the ankles and the skirt legs either hang outside, belted at the waist, or are tucked inside.

Bohan has a special flair for jackets. He shows them all lengths over his pants from just above the knees to just grazing the hips.

He follows with traditional suits for the conservatives, but the pants remain the newest, most completely contemporary part of his collection. He makes them for evening in white crepe with the most exquisite long-sleeved, white chiffon blouses all tucks, ruffles and lace.

Bohan has replaced the put-it-together-yourself mood of his last season's collection with the most complete togetherness you've ever seen. He loves the matched-up coat and dress costume, known to stores as the ensemble, when it comes to evening clothes, he brings back the satin pumps that are dyed to match the chiffon gown.

He's the only designer so far to bypass the dropped shoulders, the dolman and the kimono sleeves. He does cut his armholes a little less high and his sleeves a little fuller but his only real concession to the bigger look is a cuff set just below the shoulders of some of his coats to make the top wider.

Skirts have edged up to mid knee for the little dresses in the collection. Actually there is just one dress, a shirtwaist with big sleeves and pleated skirt, but it comes in dozens of fabrics and pretty prints and always with its own white or pastel coat or jacket.

There is only one evening look, too. You can tell a Dior girl a long way off this summer by the twin chiffon scarfs that are knotted around her neck and float down the back to the floor.

Chiffon and organdy dresses, all colors are full, or slim and sit up the front but always ruffled. Many have their own capes and coats, also ruffled. The case for evening has just hit Paris in a big way.

Dior uses little jewelry, except ropes of ivory and ebony beads and, for evening 1930-ish chains of gold and pearls.

The overall picture at the end of the day is slightly shorter



White organza and ruffles from Christian Dior.

skirts and wider shoulders. Paris is pleased within an inch of its life, and ruffled when it isn't pleased. Heels are higher. At Louis Féraud this morning they were 4 1/2 inches, and 4 inches at Dior, but always heavy. Alexandre has given most of the models his favorite little boy haircut and it looks well with the wide shoulders.

Philippe Venet has a thousand and one new ideas for coats, which have always been his special thing.

All the coats are looser, wider and easier. Some of the shoulders are squared off and look as though they were slightly padded while others slide off gently from yokes at the top and turn into big sleeves, some even bell-shaped.

Almost all Venet's coats have one thing in common. They show an inch or two of the print dress beneath. The small, round collars are cut away from the neck to show a scarf wrapped tightly around with the ends tucked in.

Venet's dresses are all just props to go with the marvelous coats. They are all shirtwaists with full sleeves and pleated skirts but made of interesting prints. They just graze the knees.

Scherer

The Duchess of Windsor, Baronne Alain de Rothschild and Pat LeWard all came to Louis Scherer's opening. Scherer, whose firm was bought last year by the Count and Countess d'Ornano, followed the direction most of the rest of the couture is taking—clothes for real life, social customers who can afford them. Louis Féraud, whose 9 a.m. col-

lection officially opened the Paris collections this morning, caters to young customers of all ages. His skirts are the shortest, well above the knees and his heels are the highest in Paris so far.

Féraud is pleasing and ruffling even his knit fashions this season. A white, knit skirt is set in accordion pleats and the top is trimmed in ruffled white wool lace.

Short-haired models wrap themselves in kimono-sleeved coats over blouse tops and pleated skirts in red and white Japanese prints. The look is two-piece but it's really a dress.

Journalists

The 550 journalists registered for the Paris collections, only a few less than last year and most of the drop-outs are Americans, are taking a dim view, not so much of the Paris collections as of the Paris scene, in general.

Yves Saint Laurent is showing a small collection to only a few whom he describes as "specialized press," and making bitter enemies of the unspecialized 550. Carlin is not showing at all. He has set his collection for April 1, but not many will have the time or money to return.

Ricci recanted at the last minute, but there is no formal showing, only "by special appointment." Orsagere, who originally said no show, has also changed his mind and is putting on a performance in a gymnasium at Neuilly.

Temperament, temperament. The Paris couture is hardly putting its best foot forward this season.

JEAN PATOU

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Emily Genauer: The Museum Crisis in America

NEW YORK.—When the head of a corporate giant, even of a university, summons a seminar, the event is sure to be of considerable interest and probably even of great importance to the large general public. The firing of a museum director would seem to be less consequential, a matter of primary concern to an "in" art world which has watched for some years as museum directors got caught in a game of musical chairs steadily increasing in tempo.

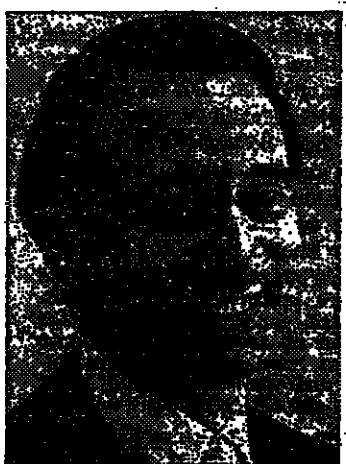
But the Jan. 5 bouncing (technically a requested "resignation") of John Hightower, director for 20 months of the Museum of Modern Art, is incidentally more significant, apart from the sadness it stirred in many admirers of the engaging, evangelical outspoken, highly successful 38-year-old former director of the New York State Council on the Arts.

It draws international attention to a steadily sharpening dilemma facing almost all museums. By coincidence it is a question also raised by simultaneous events, the publication in the February issue of Atlantic Monthly of an article called "Secrets of a Museum Director," written by John Walker, retired long-time director of Washington's National Gallery of Art, and the issuance by the Association of Art Museum Directors of a study called "Professional Practices in Art Museums."

Avant-Garde

The dilemma is this: What's a museum for; whom and how does it serve to justify its creditably rising costs for expansion, operation and purchase (costs the public pays through taxes, exemptions from federal and admission fees even in the case of privately endowed museums like the Museum of Modern Art); and is it possible that the whole concept of a museum, traditionally a treasure-house of objects of value, has become archaic?

Now the seemingly outrageous question of archaism is not being posed by anti-intellectual



John Hightower

anti-aesthetic forces affronted the farthest-out efforts of the avant-garde. It's being asked by the avant-garde itself, which is by definition opposed to Establishment notions of tradition, treasure-houses and art-as-objects-of-financial-and-speculative-value.

It also grows just as surely out of the widening conviction of many artists that if their art is to have any significance as a reflection of contemporary life, emotion, observation, it must deal with a world which, through continuing war and aversive ecological exploitation, is mindlessly and inhumanely bent on self-destruction. These artists hold that their art must not only convey the world's race to destroy itself, but should itself also be transient and destructible. The very idea of permanence, they hold, is ridiculous now, as the condition of permanence will be impossible in a nonexistent future.

Probably not even all of the 150 militant members of the Art Workers' Coalition which demonstrated in front of the Museum of Modern Art last year, winning the sympathetic ear of John Hightower, go that far. But enough artists do, and enough museum directors and foundations are sufficiently sympathetic to their position for a great spate of museums and galleries across the country to have exhibited as art objects holes in the ground, piles of raw, rows of bricks, even framed sheets of newspaper bearing calculations for impossible projects.

Now obviously many of these patently absurd, childish notions reflect their makers' desire to dramatize and publicize

themselves even more than their outrage over the state of the world. But the adverse reaction they provoke on this account may be hardly less than that stirred in other quarters by some of the statements voiced both by John Walker in his Atlantic reminiscences, and in the museum directors' report.

Mr. Walker is an admittedly leftist (his own word) position. Stating his early and continuing belief that museums "should be places of enjoyment and enlightenment," he goes on to say, "I am indifferent to their function in community relations, in solving racial problems, in propaganda for any cause... I have been unchanging in my opinion that the success or failure of any museum is not to be measured by attendance but by the beauty of its collections and the harmony of its display." A museum director's job, he continues, is to find donors to buy what the curators, after considerable research, recommend. He must operate his institution efficiently, raise money for purposes and budget, and "frequently pacify his trustees in their often acrimonious interregime fights."

Guardians

Essentially they see themselves as diligent guardians, augmenters and showmen of their institutions' treasures, maintaining standards of quality, and expanding the audience for these treasures through "community-directed programs, membership activities and public relations."

Well, it's a reasonable, sensible, constructive, honorable, altogether admirable conception, if interpreted broadly enough by an imaginative museum director with a courageous board to back him.

But for an increasing number of young, community-minded museum directors, it projects an outmoded emphasis. "The prima-

ry responsibility of museums today," said Hightower in conversation the other day, is "educational. Their effort should be to utilize the arts in an essentially new approach, so the largest number of lives we can reach out to become richer as a result, and people become more articulate in a variety of different ways, as well as more conscious of their surroundings." Museums are trapped by history. Their curatorial staffs mostly approach their jobs from the scholarly and historical point of view, which is intimidating to the uneducated. A more didactic approach is necessary than most curators, despite their obligation to help the public understand, want to contend with. They should see museums as a place where scholarly notions are celebrated, but also challenged. Trustees, on the other hand, think of art as a commodity. Financial gurus dominate museum boards in America. They bring to museum problems their business practices, which are not necessarily sympathetic. As a result of the attitudes of both groups, the public gets short shrift. And artists themselves don't make it any easier. Some of their new concepts are just tricky. How can you expect museum trustees, geared to their ancient notions of a work of art as a valuable and permanent object, to buy and preserve something that resists ownership because its maker's basic idea and therefore the form he used to project demands impermanence?

Still, the museum should show and even buy some of such things anyway, as aesthetic conceptions envisioning human experience. Maybe they ought to be put in separate buildings, away from time-tested, priceless masterpieces.

Caught in the squeeze of all three groups, museum directors, says John Walker in his article, have suffered nervous indigestion, insomnia, alcoholism, and "other aberrations." Two of them, he adds, James Rorimer of the Metropolitan Museum, and Francis Henry Taylor, his predecessor, had their lives shortened.

Almost 26 years ago, while he was at the Metropolitan, Taylor wrote a brilliant and bitter series of essays called "Babel's Tower" in which he wrote that the museum "is no longer the rich man's folly. The emphasis for our generation must be expository and explanatory..."

Francis Taylor left the Metropolitan before he died. He left, he told me in an interview, "because I could no longer stand being a mendicant."

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مكتبة جامعة القاهرة"

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1972

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Beecham Raises Offer For Take-over of Glaxo

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The battle to take over Glaxo Group Ltd., the big U.K. pharmaceutical company, heated up again over the weekend with Beecham Group Ltd., strongly reoffering to Glaxo, raising its offer for the company's ordinary stock to \$285 million (equivalent to slightly more than \$1 billion) in Beecham ordinary shares and loan stock.

Originally, Beecham offered \$200 million for Glaxo.

Glaxo spurned that offer. Then, on Jan. 12, Beecham made a \$240 million offer for Glaxo, which welcomed the bid and recommended its acceptance to shareholders.

Beecham is a big pharmaceutical and proprietary drug company. Beecham makes and distributes pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and toiletries, and has about 1,600 retail outlets throughout Britain.

Beecham said that, for every 20 Glaxo shares, it would offer to exchange 30 Beecham ordinary shares and \$2 of 5 percent loan stock.

Glaxo shares rose sharply today on the London Stock Exchange to 527 pence, up 19. Beecham fell 15 to 397 1/2.

Question of Choice

The new Beecham offer says that as Glaxo's directors have "embraced the concept of merger with another company," Glaxo is unlikely to remain independent. The document adds, "The choice

is between Beecham and Boots."

In a statement, Glaxo said that Beecham, "by rushing out a dramatically higher offer than its first without even waiting for the formal Boots-Glaxo proposals, betrays its desperate need of Glaxo."

Glaxo also referred to U.S. legal proceedings pending against Beecham. "In the original offer, there was entirely inadequate disclosure of vital facts about the potentially ruinous anti-trust suits in which Beecham is engaged in the United States," it said.

Beecham replied that its U.S. legal advisers are satisfied after "the most extensive and thorough review of the position" that the anti-trust action regarding the anti-synthetic penicillin can be successfully defended.

In its offer made Sunday, Beecham called a Glaxo-Boots merger "largely insular in nature" and added that "combining a preponderantly domestic retail business with a pharmaceutical manufacturer would be unduly dependent on the home market."

Beecham said a Beecham-Glaxo combination "would create a British pharmaceutical group of considerable international stature, better able to compete and grow."

Beecham said that under its new offer, Glaxo shareholders would hold about 45 percent of the enlarged group, a greater proportion than Glaxo's present contribution to combined earnings would warrant.

Telex Files \$875 Million Suit on IBM Charges 'Monopoly,' Asks Partial Break Up

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Telex Corp. said today it has filed an anti-trust suit against International Business Machines Corp. asking treble damages amounting to more than \$875 million and asking that IBM be forced to divest itself of some of its businesses.

Floyd Walker, Telex attorney, said the suit charges that IBM has used its "monopoly" power "to prevent free and open competition."

The suit charges that IBM has effectively "locked out" Telex and other peripheral equipment manufacturers through its fixed term plan which tended to lock the customer into using IBM peripheral equipment for a period of up to two years by offering large discounts.

The suit notes that last July, IBM raised prices on mainframe equipment on which it had little or no competition, thereby recouping any losses it may have suffered by offering discounts on peripheral equipment.

The company asked the federal court here to order a divestment of IBM "to the extent that a number of competitive entities be created" within the computer industry from the original company.

An IBM spokesman said the company has not yet seen the suit.

Du Pont Net Soars 46% in Quarter

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (IET).—Du Pont reported today a massive 46 percent improvement in fourth-quarter earnings from the depressed year-ago total. Sales were up 12.2 percent.

The giant chemical company, whose profits have been in a tailspin since 1969, reported a

AT&T Earnings Seen Increasing

18.7 percent earnings gain in the third quarter. Nevertheless, for all of last year net income was up 6.9 percent—due in large part to the percent decline registered in the first three months of the year.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
 Revenue (millions)... \$58.0 \$54.0
 Profits (millions)... 95.0 85.0
 Per Share... 1.96 1.83
 Year
 Revenue (millions)... \$348.0 \$318.0
 Profits (millions)... \$67.0 \$64.0
 Per Share... 7.23 6.86
 Turnover last year was up 6.4 percent.

billion, or \$3.96 a share, in 1970, he indicated.

AT&T has seen improvement in its own growth statistics "for several months" and believes a definite upturn is under way in the U.S. economy, Mr. Romnes said. "We are laying plans on the basis that we are going to have a modest improvement in the economy this year... We expect a good year but not a boom year," he said.

Court Probes IOS France

By R.A. Hutchison

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (WP).—A damage suit against Investors Overseas Services (IOS) by its former treasurer has sparked a court inquiry into the intricately structured administration of the group's French service company.

The \$100,000 civil action was filed against Services Administratifs IOS France, in the French district court of Bourges-en-Bresse by Melvin N. Lechner, chief financial officer at the time of the September, 1969, IOS Ltd. underwriting.

Although headquartered in Geneva, with administrative offices just across the border in Vernier-Voltaire, France, IOS Ltd. is a non-resident Canadian corporation.

Tax Probe Feared

IOS officials have expressed concern that the court inquiry into the former treasurer's operations may be extended to include an audit of the French company's books by the French fiscal service.

The case is complicated because the corporate finance division, which handled most of the bookkeeping for the myriad of IOS subsidiaries around the world, was centralized at the administrative complex in Geneva.

In addition, some 750,000 IOS client files are kept in the Geneva offices, but company sources said their contents are supposedly "privileged" under French law and therefore are not normally accessible to investigations of this nature.

Mr. Lechner alleged in his complaint that he was subjected to professional ridicule by being barred from his office upon returning to the Geneva complex from a summer vacation in 1970, at the height of the IOS crisis.

He is claiming \$45,000 in damages, another \$45,000 for one year's severance pay, and \$10,000 in expenses.

"IOS' officials have noted that Mr. Lechner's claim almost exactly corresponds to a loan he has outstanding with the company."

U.S.S.R. Launches Its First Container Ship

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has announced the launching of its first container ship in a continuing drive to expand its merchant fleet, already among the largest in the world.

That, the official press agency, said the new ship, the Sestroretsk, will be the first of 20, each special-purpose vessels to be built during the current five-year plan (1971-75). The agency did not specify the date of the launching.

During the five-year period, the Soviet fleet is scheduled to grow from more than 12 million deadweight tons in 1970 to almost 17 million by 1975. The total Soviet shipping tonnage in 1960 was barely three million tons.

The Soviet Union is now believed to be roughly in fifth place among the world's shipping nations in tonnage, behind Japan, Liberia, Britain and Norway.

Most of the rapid expansion of Soviet shipping has taken place over the last decade as a result of a U.S. embargo on vessels doing business with Communist countries. A large number of lines ceased to engage in Communist trade, stimulating the Soviet Union's own program of expansion.

According to the report on container ships, which are being built in the Vyborg shipyard near Leningrad, each ship will be capable of carrying about 200 containers in its holds and on deck.

In another development area, the Soviet Union has acknowledged that its all-out effort to develop a new generation of computers is lagging behind expectations. Computer develop-

ment is a key goal of the five-year plan.

An article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that a prototype of a so-called third generation computer had been built in Minsk, but that there was no indication how and where the computer would be manufactured in quantities for commercial use.

The country has been lagging by at least seven years in the development of the most modern generation of computers, which rely on miniature circuitry incorporated into tiny crystals.

Among factors delaying the production of the new machine, identified as the ES-1020, Pravda listed a shortage of mathematicians trained for computer design and the failure of the electronic industry to supply components for the new computers.

fees from them, benefit the U.S. balance of payments by approximately \$3 billion a year.

The issue is coming to a head because of mounting labor pressure for curbs on foreign investment. The so-called Burke-Hartke bill before Congress would impose tax penalties on foreign investments and control the outflow of capital and technology.

Labor claims that by transferring technology to countries where labor is cheap, industry is promoting employment abroad at the expense of American jobs.

The book value of direct U.S. investments abroad was \$78.1 billion in 1970, according to the Commerce Department, and the figure is growing by about \$8 million a year.

The conclusions of the study are based on nine case histories in industries that account for 90 percent of U.S. foreign investment. For competitive reasons only two companies agreed to be identified: Kimberly-Clark, which recently built a paper mill in Canada, and Gulf Oil, which has established crude oil terminals in Kuwait and Ireland to supply European customers. The remaining companies, equally well-known, were in food, chemicals, rubber, metals, machinery, electronics and automobiles.

Unions have been most vocal in their complaints about foreign-made electronics products. The study focused on a company that opened a plant in Taiwan to assemble car and tractor radio components

for shipment back to the United States. Analysis indicated that failure to take steps would have meant losing the home market to Japanese makers over a five-year period.

The study found that there was indeed a net loss of over 1,000 U.S. jobs a year over the first five years of operations in Taiwan. But after five years, the loss was recouped and U.S. employment increased by 74 employees a year over what it would have been without the foreign plant.

Similarly, the plant had a negative effect on the balance of payments for the first three years. But during the fourth year, the alternative of not going abroad began to cost \$16.4 million more in payments deficits than the foreign venture, largely because the alternative would have been to import the whole radio from Japan.

The study offers two main policy recommendations. First, U.S. income would be increased by making it easier to move resources into new industries with a "high-technology base," such as computers, which have a better competitive position than older products such as benzene and polystyrene.

Second, the government should make a greater effort to help American workers who lose their jobs because of changes in trade patterns.

"An adequate adjustment assistance program," the report concludes, "would be more appropriate than proposals aiming at isolation of the United States from the rest of the world."

U.S. Plants Abroad Aid Economy, Study Says

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—For some time now, organized labor and big industry have been at loggerheads over whether the growing use of foreign factories by U.S. companies throws American workers out of jobs and aggravates the balance-of-payments problem. The big unknown is what would have happened to the domestic economy had the manufacturers never ventured abroad.

A research team at the Harvard Business School has now completed a study of the question and it concludes that, compared with the likely alternative, direct foreign investment is decidedly healthy both for employment at home and the balance of payments in the long run.

The burden of the study, done under a \$40,000 contract from the Department of Commerce, is that most U.S. foreign investments are "defensive" in that had the producer continued to operate only in the United States, it would have lost its markets to foreign competitors.

The Harvard team estimates that about 600,000 white and blue-collar jobs in this country are directly linked to overseas operations by multinational companies. These are management and support personnel in the home office and production workers needed to supply the foreign plants.

Aid to Balance of Payments

Further, the study argues that the net trade effects of the foreign plants, as well as dividends, royalties and management

fees from them, benefit the U.S. balance of payments by approximately \$3 billion a year.

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VW Developing Front-Drive Car, Magazine Reports

HAMBURG, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen is developing a car with front-wheel drive powered by either a conventional piston or rotary Wankel engine, the news magazine Der Spiegel reported today.

The car, it said, is scheduled for introduction in autumn 1974. A VW spokesman declined comment on the report. "We aren't discussing our future model planning in public," he said, adding that Der Spiegel "got several things mixed up" in its report.

Correcting it would amount to disclosing plans that VW is not willing to discuss publicly, he added.

Packard Is Re-Elected

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP).—David Packard has been elected chairman of the board of Hewlett-Packard, the job he left in 1969 to become Deputy Secretary of Defense. He retired from the Defense Department post Dec. 13.

New Brokerage Fees Given U.S. Approval

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The government gave the final go-ahead over the weekend to the long-planned change in sales commissions on stock transactions, but the new schedule of commissions will probably not go into effect before about March 1.

The last governmental hurdle was cleared on Saturday when the Cost of Living Council said that it would exempt changes in brokerage fees from price controls, provided they were certified by the Securities & Exchange Commission as "consistent with the goals of the economic stabilization program."

The SEC has made the necessary certification of the proposed new schedule of fees. It is supposed to result in lower sales commissions overall than the present fee schedule, including the "temporary" 15 percent surcharge on smaller orders that has been in effect since April, 1970. If the new fees are compared with the old permanent fee schedule, without the surcharge, they are higher in most instances.

The delay in putting the new sales commissions into effect will come about, in part, because the exchange's members need time to reprogram their computers, according to Robert W. Haack, president of the exchange.

Another issue has also arisen in connection with the new sales commissions that will slow things, Mr. Haack disclosed.

"This involves a proposal on the part of the exchange, which it made under pressure from the SEC, that brokers who are not members of the exchange be permitted to do business in listed stocks for their customers at a 40 percent discount from the fees charged the general public."

When the exchange proposed this, it included a requirement that such nonmember brokers be required to do their own record-keeping for customers' accounts.

The SEC objected to this, and the exchange is about to change its rules to leave the question of who carries the customer's accounts an optional one between the two brokers involved in the deal. Adoption of this change in the proposal, which Mr. Haack described as "no big deal," will require a time-consuming amendment to the exchange's constitution, however.

Small Saving to Investors

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The following table, compiled by Source Equities Inc., shows what the new rates will mean to small investors.

PRICE PER SHARE										
Shrs.	Per	\$5	\$10	New	Old	New	Old	\$30	\$40	\$50
Order	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
100	\$18	\$16.40	\$25.50	\$40.50	\$38	\$49	\$49	\$54	\$53	\$55
200	36	37	49	50	69	70	83	90	93	103
300	51	49.50	66	67	96	94	117	121	132	148
400	63	62	83	82	123	118	151	154	171	190
500	75	74.50	100	97	150	142	183	187	210	232

Under the new schedule, the investor will save 9.5 percent on 100 shares of a \$5 stock—a saving of only \$1.60.

On the other hand, 100 shares of a \$40 stock will cost an additional \$1.60, or 94. Most Big Board stocks sell in the \$40-to-\$50 range.

Under the new schedule, the investor will save 8.5 percent in commission with the \$15 surcharge and commission basis on 100 shares of a \$5 stock—a saving of only \$1.80.

On the other hand, 100 shares of a \$40 stock will cost an additional 7.4 percent, or \$4. Most Big Board stocks sell in the \$40-to-\$50 range.

Glamour Issues Hit

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—American Telephone & Telegraph expects 1972 earnings to move upward from the plateau of the past three years and "move closer" to the company's historical 5 to 6 percent annual earnings growth rate, chairman H.I. Romnes said today.

AT&T's final figures for 1971 are likely to be about \$2.25 billion, or \$4.02 a share, against \$2.19

Profit-Taking Sends Prices Plunging on N.Y. Exchange

By Vartan G. Vartan

Morgan, its general counsel and a vice-president. The NYSE late today banned all stop orders in Levitt until further notice.

Both Control Data and Polaroid dropped more than 2. ARA Services dipped 13/4. Merrill Lynch retreated 11/8. But Sausch & Lomb rose 1/4.

Artic Enterprises, a big gainer over the last year, fell 4 to 33 3/4. The company is a leading producer of snowmobiles.

Echlin Manufacturing fell 13/4 to 66 after directors voted a 2-for-1 stock split.

Volume contracted to 15.64 million shares—slightly more than the daily average in 1971—from Friday's 18.81 million.

The actual statistics on market breadth showed 428 advances and 1,045 declines. There were 38 highs and five lows.

As for the Dow average, this represented the largest loss since the indicator fell 11.24 on Nov. 11, in reaction to the uncertainty over the outcome of Phase 2 controls.

Stocks on the American Exchange ended the session lower. The exchange index fell .15 to 26.56. Declining issues led advances 697 to 556. Volume fell to 4.42 million shares from 4.74 million Friday.

Watney Bids to Absorb International Distillers

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The Watney Mann Ltd. brewery group today offered to buy the 62.4 percent of shares it does not already own in International Distillers & Vintners Ltd. (IDV).

The merger offer puts a price tag of \$128 million on IDV. The offer is made on a share exchange basis, but Watney said arrangements are being made to provide an alternative cash offer. IDV has not yet reacted to the move.

FIN FIRE

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late closing interest rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:

	Jan. 24, 72	Today	Previous
Spain, 48 per cent	2.9575	2.9575	2.9575
Belgium franc	44.14-16	44.17-19	44.17-19
Denmark mark	5.211	5.2175	5.2175
France Fr.	5.14-55	5.15-55	5.15-55
Guilder	3.59125	3.59125	3.59125
Swiss franc	3.5917-573	3.59175	3.59175
Yen	311.7	312.5	312.5

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VW Developing Front-Drive Car, Magazine Reports

HAMBURG, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen is developing a car with front-wheel drive powered by either a conventional piston or rotary Wankel engine, the news magazine Der Spiegel reported today.

The car, it said, is scheduled for introduction in autumn 1974. A VW spokesman declined comment on the report. "We aren't discussing our future model planning in public," he said, adding that Der Spiegel "got several things mixed up" in its report.

Correcting it would amount to disclosing plans that VW is not willing to discuss publicly, he added.

Packard Is Re-Elected

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP).—David Packard has been elected chairman of the board of Hewlett-Packard, the job he left in 1969 to become Deputy Secretary of Defense. He retired from the Defense Department post Dec. 13.

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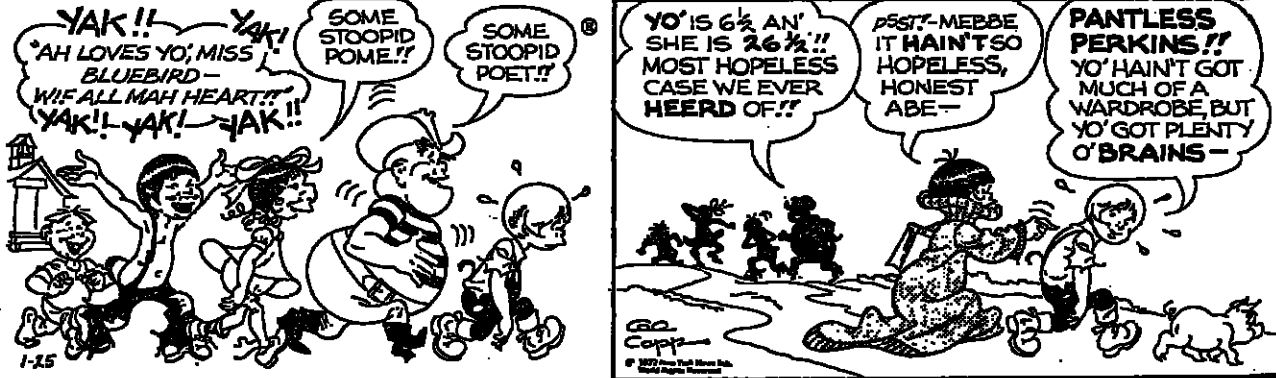
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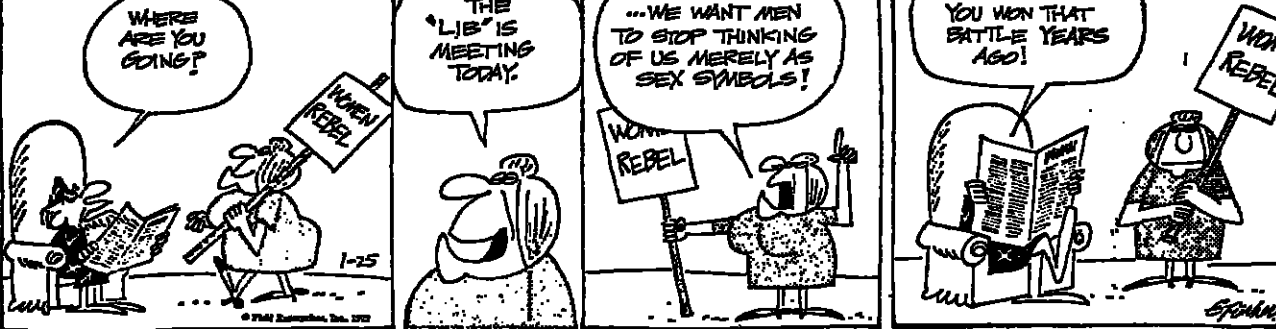
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



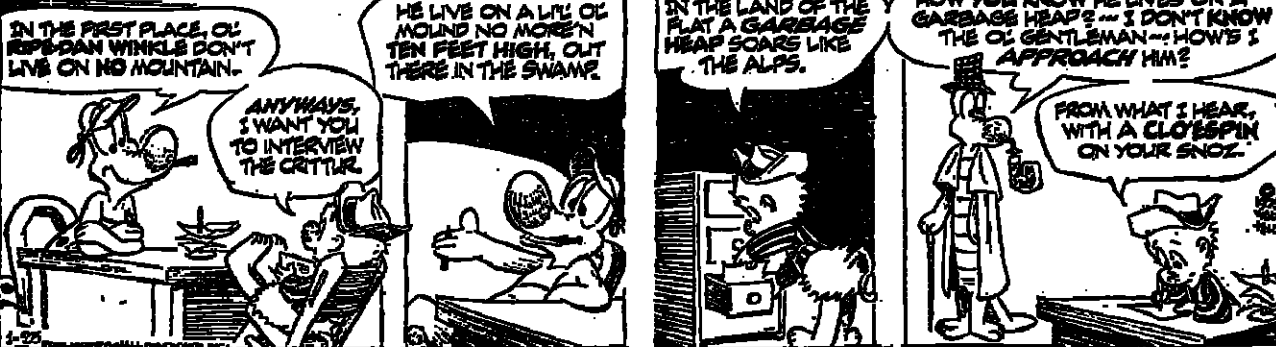
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

After a pass from South one might expect West to preempt in four or five diamonds. But such bids are less attractive in second position than first or third seats, and West bid instead a modest one diamond.

North made a take-out double, and South jumped invitational to two spades after East bid hearts. West bid three diamonds and eventually defended against four spades. East judged his hand worth a penalty double. He held two potential tricks, and the misfit in diamonds might work in favor of the defense.

West led the diamond king, and the defense went astray because the partnership was using standard leads, in which a king may be led from king-queen or ace-king. Usually the

ambiguity quickly resolves itself, but East had to guess at the first trick, and he guessed wrong. East assumed that his partner held the ace-king of diamonds, so he withheld his run, hoping West would take two diamond tricks and then shift to a club.

But when East discarded a heart, South won with the diamond ace and led a heart. This established a discard for the declarer's potential club loser, and the defenders could take only their two aces and one diamond. Contract made.

East would have had no trouble if he had been using a system common in Europe, Russia, that avoids the ambiguity of the king-lead: ace from ace-king. This system is now popular with many experts.

Had he known about the diamond ace, East would have ruffed the first trick, led to his partner's heart ace, and ruffed another diamond, with the spade ace as the setting trick.

NORTH
 ♠ KQ9
 ♥ KQ82
 ♦ J2
 ♣ A873

EAST
 ♠ A754
 ♥ 109643
 ♦ K862

WEST
 ♠ A5
 ♥ KQ1086543
 ♦ J104

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ J108632
 ♥ J7
 ♦ A87
 ♣ Q5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♦	2♦	3♦	4♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
4♦	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PAISIE	ANTH	EDDA
AILLIN	ROOM	FROM
SOUNDAND	THE	FELLY
EGG	BIE	ARIOMA
SISIE	ALARM	
SCORIN	PHANTHERS	
TOUT	SAINT	ROSE
JINN	BERNE	NEUSE
REDARMS	SPOTTER	
ELIATE	LOUS	
ADRIAN	MISSION	
BAIDIAN	PHANTHERS	
LEFFY	GOINE	STOVE
QAFIS	KINAP	PIORED

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE MOON'S A BALLOON

By David Niven. Putnam. 380 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WE have here, in film star David Niven's account of his life and times, the first juicy all-day lollipop of the new book season. "Oh, perhaps," some readers will find it a touch on the English side, especially in the early parts, where young Niven, "horrible little boy," is bouncing from school to school, and later trying to make a go of a career as an army officer. But even here, there are winks and nods to the reader, and the cockney prosa (who "used to picnic with the 14-year-old Niven, at one of his schools) and "Trubshawe the complaisant eccentric (see Gentlemen with Mustache and Floral Crown in illustration), not to mention Niven's racy wit and fine sense of the absurd. And everywhere else in the book there are successes, losses, comedies, glamorous names, more glamorous names and insider Hollywood gossip, not to mention much more of Niven's racy wit and fine sense of the absurd. All in all, an amusing story with plenty of out-loud laughs, and I would leave it, at that and spend the rest of this column anecdotes for the fact that most of the best ones simply can't be printed here.

So we fall back on Niven's career—no disastrous plunge. The secrets of his success seem to have been a capacity to meet and charm important people and a willingness to try almost anything. After a youth and young manhood of rising these talents—at the expense of a family, a school system, a military college (Sandhurst) and an infantry regiment which did not always understand—Niven decided to resign his commission and seek his fortune in America.

A \$40-a-week job as the "first and best salesman" for Jack Krehbiel's new post-prohibition 21-Brands, Inc., did not seem promising, but in the meantime Niven was adding to his list of influential acquaintances, and the influential acquaintances felt that Hollywood was the place for him to be. So Hollywood it was.

And the magic began to work. It is not clear exactly how it worked, but it might have been the result of a steamship with Douglas Fairbanks, or a polo game at Darryl Zanuck's, in which Niven's pony hit Zanuck on the behind, or a party aboard an English cruiser that ended with Niven's boarding Irving Thalberg's copy of H.M.S. Bounty, or an off-color limerick mouthed in desperation during a screen test, or a combination of all these incidents; but in almost no time at all Niven, still without any acting experience to speak of, was signed to a seven-year contract by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

From that point on it was a foray to stardom, which culminated in the role of Philias Fogg in Mike Todd's extravaganza "Around the World in 80 Days" and an Oscar for the portrayal of the lonely major in Terence Rattigan's "Separate Tables"—a ride interrupted only by the familiar contract fights with Sam Goldwyn, a bizarre accident that killed Niven's first wife, and World War II, when Niven returned to England to serve in an elite force of commandos.

"Young man, you did a very fine thing to give up a promising career to fight for your country," Winston Churchill told him over dinner at Ronnie and Nancy Tree's. And added, "Mark you, had you not done so, it would have been despicable!"

But always there were the glamorous people who seem to have fluttered around Niven like moths around the candle (or vice versa). There was Chaplin to advise him to "learn to listen." There was Garbo spinning nude in various swimming pools. There was Benchley to cable him from Venice that "streets full of water. Advice." There was Joseph Kessel eating a champagne glass, "stem and all."

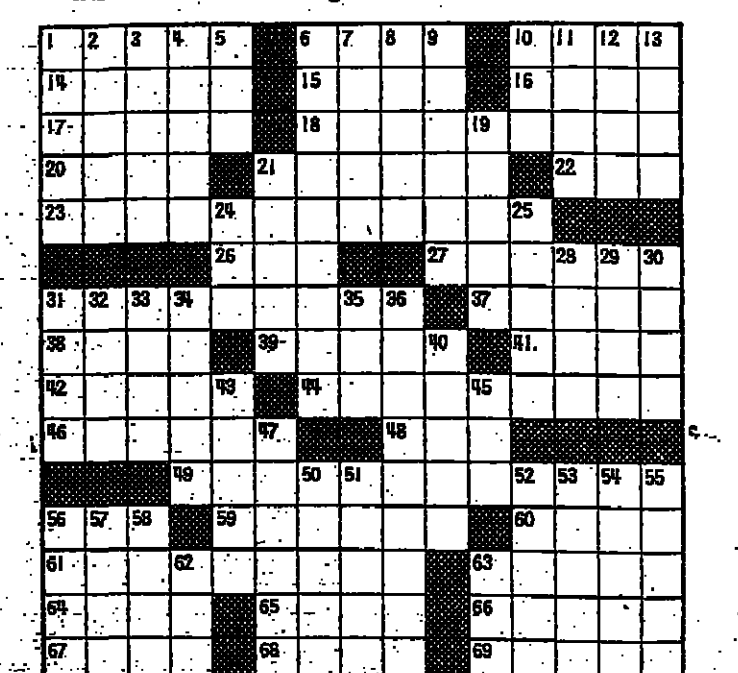
There was Larry Olivier singing, dead seriously, "The Messiah" to the piano accompaniment of a hysterical Niven. There were Betty and Beger and the rat pack, which according to Niven was simply a generous group of friends who once accidentally let loose several white rats at Romanoff's. There were walks in a garden with Churchill and a weekend at Camp David with J.F.K. And there was Elizabeth Taylor, saying, "If someone was stupid enough to offer me a million dollars to make a picture, I was certainly not dumb enough to turn it down."

Toward the end of his tale, Niven fights with the urge to wax sentimental, a common and disastrous failing of most Hollywood autobiographies. But just as he has managed to keep his ego in hand, to deprecate his talent without protesting too much, to drop a ton of names without actually seeming a name-dropper, he wins the last fight too, more or less. At the end he finds a new generation beating at his door, blowing grass in his face (nothing new to a fellow who used to break ket with Errol Flynn), and telling him that "it was cats like me... who ruined the movie business with our bad taste and lack of imagination." Then a granddaughter drags him to a swinging party. He escapes for air. He sees "an old childhood friend" up in the sky, and thinks of the e. e. cummings poem that begins "Who knows if the moon's a balloon, coming out of a keen city in the sky—filled with pretty people?" He is telling us, I take it, what his life demonstrates—there are more ways to get high than one can shake stick at.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Tightens, nautically
 - 6 Readies a beer keg
 - 10 Principles
 - 14 Beat again
 - 15 Father of mankind
 - 16 Travelogue pioneer
 - 17 Vesuvius's country
 - 18 Ashes
 - 20 Weapon, in France
 - 21 Hard
 - 22 N.Y. opera
 - 23 Hudson River name
 - 26 Pronoun
 - 27 Aghast
 - 31 Forced
 - 37 Oar
 - 38 Nichols hero
 - 39 Sprites
 - 41 Accuses Best
 - 42 Love of curios
 - 44 Thursday, on Friday
 - 46 Comfortable
 - 48 Gang group
 - 49 Certain space craft
- DOWN**
- 1 Tuck for one
 - 2 Kind of rocket
 - 3 "...out..."
 - 4 Martinique volcano
 - 5 Farmyard area
 - 6 With savoir-faire
 - 7 Leave-taking
 - 8 Jury list
 - 9 Fuses
 - 10 Gibbon
 - 11 Opportunity
 - 12 Fingerprint, for one
 - 13 Large number
 - 18 Indian peasants
 - 21 Loose garment
 - 24 Type of bread
 - 25 More particular
 - 28 Fish of Europe
 - 29 Arm bone
 - 30 Freedom for motion
 - 31 Pepper shrub: Var.
 - 32 News notice
 - 33 Bog
 - 34 Carolla part
 - 35 Holiday time
 - 36 Drake's home
 - 40 Big blow
 - 43 Customary
 - 45 Decline
 - 47 Pitch tents
 - 49 Asian range
 - 50 Adult insect
 - 53 Bull: Prefix
 - 54 "The song, is..."
 - 55 Musical marks
 - 56 Bit of gamesmanship
 - 57 Pacific food
 - 58 Nova, for one
 - 62 Animal or chubman
 - 63 Bible book: Abbr.



JUMBLE that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: VIRUS COMET ADRIFF BUTTER
 Answers: If you're not married you can't have this—A DIVORCE

